The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TEUSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 282.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The barks Windward and Cordova ran ashore near San Francisco on Monday.

—Reports of revolts in the Fiji Islands are unfounded. Everything is progressing favorably.

—Charles McLean, Jr., of Memphis, was shot and fatally wounded in a rencounter in Lafayette, Tenn., on Sunday.

—James Meggs, mining boss for the colliery at Girardville, Pa., was suffocated in the mine on Monday morning.

—There was a heavy earthquake at Oreano, Nevada, on Sunday. There were two shocks. No damage was done. They lasted two minutes.

—Three thousand nine hundred and thirty three hogsheads of tobacco were sold in Louisville during November, the proceeds of which aggregate $607,528.

—Judge Neilson, of the Brooklyn City Court, has refused to fix a day for the trial of the indictment against Theodore Tilton, leaving the matter to the counsel and District Attorney.

—The estate of the late Samuel Williston, of East Hampton, Mass., is valued at $1,015,111, and the residue to go to Amherst College after all bequests are paid will amount to $288,000.

—William O. Key, a cousin of Frank Key, author of "Star Spangled Banner," committed suicide in Baltimore last Sunday night. The deceased had been for some time past in the hotel business.

—The newly-elected city officials of New Orleans were inducted into office yesterday. They will hold the first regular meeting today. Mayor Leed's address advises the most rigid economy in every department of the City Government.

—In the Superior Criminal Court in Boston, on Monday, Charles H. Bullard, *alias* Wm. A. Judson, the principal in the robbery of the Boyleston National Bank of that city, a few years ago, was sentenced to twenty years in the State prison.

—John C. Daly was arrested in London, Ontario, on Monday morning, on a charge of passing in Detroit spurious bills on the Traders Bank of Chicago. The bills were the work of the notorious counterfeiter Ballard, recently arrested in Buffalo.

—The Hawaiian King will not leave San Francisco for Washington till Saturday next, wishing to visit all points of interest in that city before going. He also expressed a wish to witness a review of Colonel McComb's regiment of California National Guard.

—Two accommodation trains on the Northern Central Railroad and Cockeysville road, in Maryland, met on the iron bridge over Lake Roland, which gave way, precipitating the tenders and baggage cars into the water. One passenger was killed and four employes injured.

—The steamer Wilmington, from New Orleans, arrived at Baltimore on Monday. She picked up a disabled schooner and took off the crew, putting a prize crew on board, in charge of the second officer. The Wilmington attempted to tow the schooner into port, but it sunk suddenly, carrying down the second officer and one seaman.

—The will of the late Moses Day, of Boston, disposes of $500,000 worth of property, and bequeaths $38,000 to various educational and charitable institutions. He gives $5,000 each to Amherst, Williams, Harvard and Tuft's colleges, and provides for the expenditure of $50,000 for charitable purposes and the extension of the Christian kingdom on earth.

—The Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society, in session, in Philadelphia yesterday, adopted a resolution requesting the police authorities to repress the "terrible evils of liquor selling and theatrical preformances on the Lord's day." It was also resolved to hold a National Temperance Convention at some point in the West during the coming year.

—In the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., on Monday, Judges Bond and Hughes sitting, the Judges announced that they disagreed in the Petersburg election cases, and would certify them up to the Supreme Court of the United States. These are the cases of eight Judges and three registrars of election indicted under the Enforcement act for obstructing and preventing colored men from voting at the municipal election in May last.

—The scow Pearl, of Fairport, loaded with lumber, came ashore at Geneva, Ohio, on Monday morning. On board was found the body of a man supposed to be J. Graham, of Fairport, and the body of a boy aged about fourteen. Both had evidently been frozen to death, the bodies being completely covered with ice. That of the boy was found lashed to the rigging. The scow is a total wreck, and has the appearance of having been run into. Nothing was found on board to indicate where the scow was from or where bound.

—Dr. Samuel M. Smith, one of the most prominent physicians of Ohio, died in Columbus, on Monday, aged 58 years, of paralysis, after a long illness. Dr. Smith had been in the active practice of his profession in Columbus since 1840, with slight intermissions. He served as Surgeon General during Governor Tod's term. He has for years been prominently connected with the Starling Medical College, and has occupied many other positions of prominence for a number of years. Dr. Smith was part owner of the *Ohio State Journal*.

—The Milwaukee creditors of Oliver Dalrymple, the largest wheat farmer in Minnesota, have filed a petition in the United States Court that he be declared a bankrupt. The amount of his indebtedness to these parties is alleged to be $26,000. All of the notes unpaid are long past due. They allege that he has transferred a large amount of farming land to his brother, and given a mortgage on real estate in St. Paul to a creditor in Chicago when a bankrupt and in contemplation of bankruptcy, with the intention of delaying and defeating the operation of the bankrupt act.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 30, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum'dt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.44	14	81	W	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.50	20	85	SW	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.58	16	85	Calm.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.52.
Mean Thermometer, 16.
Highest Thermometer, 23.
Lowest Thermometer, 12.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was fair, thermometer 20; Cincinnati, cloudy, thermometer 16; Fort Gibson, I. T., clear, thermometer 44; Indianapolis, cloudy, thermometer 21, Le Roy, Keokuk, cloudy, thermometer 22; La Crosse, cloudy, thermometer 20; Leavenworth, clear, thermometer 26; Louisville, cloudy, thermometer 29; Memphis, fair, thermometer 39; Nashville, Tenn., fair, thermometer 26; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 28; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 14; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 46; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 26; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 16; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 50; Yankton, D. T., fair, thermometer 34; North Platte, clear, thermometer 40.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Meteorological Summary.

The following is a summary of the observations taken at Pittsburgh during the month of November:

Barometer—Mean, 30.144; highest, 30.666; lowest, 29.112; range, .554.

Temperature—Mean, 40.9; highest, 73; lowest, 12; range, 61.

Winds—Prevailing direction, west; greatest velocity, 28 miles per hour; total number of miles, 4,720.

Mean humidity, 66.7. Number of clear days, 1; cloudy, 4; days on which rain or snow fell, 11. Total rain fall during the month, 3.56 inches.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 1, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England and the Middle States, generally clear weather, west winds, backing to Southerly, with no decided rise in temperature, and slowly falling barometer.

UDDERZOOK was a student, at one time, at the New London Academy, in Chester county, Pa. He remained at this institution for one term, making rapid advancement in his studies, besides being a general favorite with the scholars on account of his ready wit and genial nature.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Trouble Between Messrs. Bristow and Mullett.

Meeting of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Commission.

Farm Statistics of Great Britain.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1874.

Farm Statistics of Great Britain.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Agriculture will contain a lengthy article on "Farm Statistics of Great Britain," extracts from which may be of interest: Popular rumor made the British wheat crop of 1873 much smaller in area than usual, even reducing it 20 per cent., but the official returns (which are an actual census) made the reduction only 3 per cent. The number of occupiers of land returned was 567,187. Ireland has about the same number. The average extent of land for each holding was 56 acres in England, 46 in Wales, 56 in Scottland, 39 in the Isle of Man, 9 in Jersey, 6 in Guernsey, and 26 in Ireland. There are about 50,000 allotments (of one-fourth of an acre to one acre) to laborers in England, and, including those of smaller extent 246,000, and in Wales 1,700, and 2,100 in Scotland. The number of acres in such allotments aggregates 39,631.

In Ireland 1,930,800 acres, or 36.5 per cent. of the land, were cereals; 1,372,500 acres, or 25 per cent., in green crops, including potatoes; 1,867,200 acres, or 34.8 per cent., in grass under rotation; 129,432, or 2.4 per cent., in flax; and 13,464 acres, or 3 per cent., in bare fallow. There is an increase in both cattle and and sheep. The stock of cattle has also increased in Ireland. The dry seasons, 1870 and 1871, caused a reduction of sheep to the extent of two and a half million. The numbers have been very nearly made good.

Messrs. Bristow and Mullett.

The statements that have been sent from here in relation to the difficulty between Secretary Bristow and Supervising Architect Mullett, have been, from beginning to end, a tissue of blunders, misrepresentations, and, in some instances, absolute and intentional falsehoods. I have taken pains to get at all the facts of the case; and since the subject has been treated by the New York papers as likely to lead to a disruption of the Cabinet, and an alteration of the plans of all public buildings now in course of construction, a full statement of the case is certainly in order.

It is true, as has been stated, that the law of Congress requires the Chief Clerk to control the expenditure of money appropriated by Congress for alterations, repairs and furniture of the Treasury building.

But it is not True,

as has been stated, that Mr. Mullett has, directly or indirectly, controlled, or even attempted, or desired to control this appropriation. It has, from first to last, been controlled by the Chief Clerk through his own subordinate, the Superintendent of the building.

It has been the custom of the Superintendent, whenever alterations or new furniture were required, for the Secretary, bureau officers, to call upon the Supervising Architect for plans, which might or might not be adopted. Bills for making the furniture or alterations were submitted to the Supervising Architect, as an extra precaution against overcharges, but no bill would be paid without the approval of the Chief Clerk or his assistant, the Superintendent of the building. The Supervising Architect had no more control over the expenditures in question, than the mechanics who did the work. He was simply called upon for the design, and frequently asked if the bills rendered executing them were right and proper. His opinion, when it was asked, might influence the Chief Clerk or Superintendent, but he could not and did not in any instance control them. In this matter the Supervising Architect merely acted in a subordinate capacity to the Chief Clerk and Superintendent.

The whole trouble grew out of the misapprehension on the part of *the new Chief Clerk*, Mr. Avery, who, when called upon by Secretary Bristow for a report of the expenditures in question, replied that Mr. Mullet controlled the matter.

"Short Patience."

Now it so happens that both Secretary Bristow and Supervising Architect Mullett are men of very great patience, or rather high temper, and that morning in particular were both extremely irritable. So when the Secretary sent for the Supervising Architect, and called his attention to the alleged violations of the law, which, as has been seen, did not exist, he got a short answer, and a few unpleasant, but not violent, words passed, which both officials have since regretted.

Supervising Architect Mullett's resignation will take effect when his successor is appointed, which may be one week, or two years—meanwhile he will attend to the duties of his office, and, perpaps, have a three months' leave of absence to go to Europe to restore his health, which has been somewhat shattered by close attention to the duties of his office.

The reported change in the plans of the public buildings now in course of construction will not be made. Neither will any Cabinet changes grow out of the unpleasantness, as has been reported by the New York papers. If the Chief Clerk, Mr. Avery, had only have known that his own subordinate, the Superintendent, controlled the appropriations, there would have been no trouble. It all grew out of his mistake in stating that it was controlled by the Supervising Architect. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1874.

The Civil Rights Bill.

General Butler, who is now here, confirms the statement that a movement will be made early in the coming session to obtain definite action upon the Civil Rights Bill.

The Russian Mission.

James Russell Lowell having declined the Russian mission, which was recently tendered him by the President, it is stated that the place will be offered to Secretary Robeson, who will decline, because of an understanding that the tender will be made as a matter of compliment. If the offer should be made, it would likely be for the purpose and in the hope of getting rid of Robeson's close connection with the Administration, in order to make place for somebody else in the Cabinet.

Peace in Arkansas.

Governor Garland, of Arkansas, in reply to a telegram from his counsel here, says: "I am not concentrating troops to defy the President or Congress, as has been charged, nor for any other purpose. I am not conscious that any act of mine will there bring peace and quiet throughout the State."

Inter-Oceanic Canal.

The Inter-Oceanic Canal Commission met at noon to-day. The report of Major MacFarland, of the Engineer Corps, on the Nappipi and Nicaraugua routes, and a voluminous paper on the subject prepared by Prof. Nourse, of the Naval Observatory, were received and placed on file. The Commission meets again to-morrow.

Col. Thos. A. Scott

Was in the city on Saturday, and sought an interview with the President, for the purpose, it is reported, of endeavoring to influence the latter to make some recommendations in his forthcoming message regarding the development of internal resources.

The 4th of March Law.

It is pretty well settled that the Republicans will, as a body, resist the attempt to repeal the law requiring Congress to organize on the 4th of March.

PHILADELPHIA.

Arraigned for Circulating Forged Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—George F. Hill, Secretary of the Safeguard Insurance Company of this city, was arraigned upon a charge of being engaged in the circulation of forged bonds. Witnesses testified to counterfeit bonds having been given by Hill to obtain money on them. Martin L. Sikes, Treasurer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, testified to the fraudulent character of the bonds. At the close of his evidence, the counsel for the prosecutor asked that the defendant be committed for a further hearing. The case was one of greater importance than appeared on its face, and to extend the hearing to-day any further might interfere with future developments. Hill was committed for a further hearing on Friday next.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

In the Supreme Court to-day, in the suit of John C. Angell against the Erie Railway Company, Judge Woodward issued an order requiring the defendants to show cause at a special term of the Court on December 2d, why a receiver should not be appointed to hold certificates of five thousand shares of the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad Company; also all bonds and coupons belonging thereto issued under or secured by a mortgage made by the Erie Company; also bonds and coupons issued under a mortgage made by the Buffalo, New York & Erie Company, and in the control of the defendants or their agents; also all stock which the Erie holds in said companies and all other products of the aforesaid dollars which the defendant expended in the purchase of said lands. The defendants are also required to show cause at the same time why they should not be restrained from negotiating or making use of any bonds, coupons or certificates mentioned in the complaint, or securing the payment of the complaints, or executing any scheme for the purchase of coal lands, &c. Meantime the defendants are restrained from using the properties mentioned.

FOREIGN.

Meeting of the French National Assembly.

The Alsace-Lorraine Loan Bill Discussed in the German Reichstag.

Prominent Spaniards Abandoning the Cause of Don Carlos.

Revolutions and Earthquake in South America.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Revolutionary Vessel Captured.

PANAMA, November 30.—Peruvian advices to the 15th are received. The steamer Talisman, whose mysterious movements excited so much alarm at the last previous advices, was captured by the Peruvian war steamer Huassar in the bay of Pacochos, and 1,000 packages of arms and ammunition found on board. The revolutionary Peruvians on board had captured part of Ilio after a sharp fight with the garrison, in which half a dozen were killed on each side, landed a portion of the Talisman's cargo, and were on shore when the vessel was seized. They then fled to the interior town of Mogneugua, where their leader, Senor Pierola, proclaimed himself Dictator, enlisted many men, and formed a government at once dispatched a large force by land and sea against the insurgents. The Talisman expedition party was a well organized plan of revolution. Several uprisings have recently occurred in several outlying districts of the republic. The Talisman is now at ancher at Callao, and is safely condemned. Aspinwall and crew tried Captain Haddon, and he also remains a close prisoner.

Revolution in Bolivia.

A revolution was reported to be plotting in Bolivia in order to protest against the treaty recently celebrated with Chili.

A Treasure Under a Church.

It is reported that Guzman Blanco, in Venezuela, having pulled down a church to make a place for a statue of himself, a treasure of $300,000 was found under its foundation.

Volcanic Eruption.

The Llama volcano, in Arancanilo, is in active eruption.

Separation of Church and State.

On the question of the separation of the Church and State, the press, with the exception of two or three ultramontane journals, have declared for the Government. In the provinces large meetings have been held to express the adhesion of the people to the Government and Congress.

Earthquake Shock.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt at Angels on the 25th of October, followed by some terrible showers of rain.

Uprising Against Foreigners.

PARA, Brazil, November 30.—The *Tribuna* newspaper of this city continues to publish violent articles against foreigners generally, and particularly against the officers of the Portuguese corvette Sayres. The people of the city of Paralubu have risen against the foreigners there. The Government has sent 20,000 troops to suppress the demonstration.

Newspaper Prosecution.

LISBON, November 30.—The Brazilian Government has informed that of Portugal that the newspaper *Tribuna*, of Para, will be prosecuted for its hostility to Portuguese subjects.

GERMANY.

The Alsace-Lorraine Loan Bill.

BERLIN, November 30.—In the Reichstag to-day, the Alsace-Lorraine loan bill was taken up, and gave rise to most interesting debate. The Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine declared that they were opposed to a high endowment of the University of Strasburg, and to other educational grants for the provinces, because they were made in the interest of the empire, and not of the provinces themselves.

This called out Prince Bismark who replied as follows: The question before us concerns imperial interests. It is not a question of Alsace and Lorraine. The University is for imperial purposes. In a well-fought war, in which we defended our existence, we conquered those provinces for the empire. It was not Alsace and Lorraine our soldiers shed their blood. We take our stand upon imperial interests, for which, and not for the sake of their own ecclesiastical interests, we annexed those provinces. We have every ground for action than those people, whose past leads to Paris and whose present leads to Rome. My own views respecting the creation of an Alsace and Lorraine Parliament, which at first were too sanguine, have been modified since I became acquainted with the attitude of the Deputies from those provinces. Such a Parliament would lead to continual agitation, and perhaps might endanger the peace of the empire. We shall doubtless be obliged to take still more rigorous steps in regard to school matters there. We cannot permit the existence of elements which strive to hinder education. My action is guided by imperial interests. I shall not be frightened from my course by the preachers, threats or persuasion. Before advance is possible we must be convinced of the existence of trustworthy elements. We may expect better discernment in the rising generation, and must, therefore, see that good schools are provided for Alsace and Lorraine.

At the conclusion of the debate the loan bill was referred to a committee.

The Postal Bill.

The bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Berne Postal Convention passed its third reading.

FRANCE.

The Municipal Elections.

PARIS, November 30.—Later details of the elections and returns from towns where second ballots were necessary show further Republican successes.

Doings of the Political Parties.

PARIS, November 30.—Political parties have been busily preparing for the opening of the Assembly to-morrow. Numerous meetings have been held, and negotiations are going on between various sections of the Assembly. The fractions of the Right appear to be still unable to combine. Seventy deputies of the Extreme Right have resolved to vote against Constitutional bills.

The Count de Chambord has written a letter to his supporters in the Assembly, in which he says: "Confiding the Right and friends to do everything to further the interests of the country and the cause of royalty, I will offer no advice. But a true royalist must do nothing liable to delay the restoration of the monarchy."

This letter has been communicated to the members of the Moderate Right, who intended to vote for constitutional bills, and may shake their purpose. The passage of a constituent measure now depends on the attitude of the Right Centre. The Left is firmly united and will bring no motion forward which might cause the differing sections of the Right to draw together again.

Meeting of the Assembly

VERSAILLES, November 30.—The Assembly met this afternoon, and held a very brief sitting. The attendance was light, and nothing of importance occurred. Thiers was present and conversed with Gen. de Cissey. Five bills relating to the organization of army cadres and staff were submitted by the Minister of War and referred to the Committee on the Army.

CANADA.

The Lumber Trade.

OTTAWA, November 30.—The citizen's lumber report says the amount of white pine timber cut in the Ottawa Valley this year was 947,000 feet, and of red pine 445,000 feet. The calculation for this winter's cut on the Ottawa is 7,000,000 cubic feet of white pine and 1,500,000 feet of red pine. This shows a reduction of 5,000,000 feet of white pine in two years and a reduction of 2,000,000 of red pine as compared with last season.

ITALY.

The Government's Tobacco.

ROME, November 30.—No bids for a supply of tobacco to the Government will be asked for this fiscal year. The tobacco administration gives notice that it has sufficient stock for 1875.

SPAIN.

Abandoning the Cause of Don Carlos.

MADRID, November 30.—It is officially announced that General Ballalo, Marquis de Villadarino and other prominent persons have abandoned the cause of Don Carlos.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fall of a Duke.

LONDON, November 30.—The Duke of Connaught was hurt to-day by a fall from his horse.

A Fight with Robbers in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, November 30.—On Wednesday night last five masked men, thought to be the Gadshillers, went to a county store on the Petit Jean river, in Yell county, about seventy miles west of this city, shot and killed the proprietor and robbed the store. They then robbed a trading boat lying at the bank of the river. The sheriff gathered a posse and started in pursuit. The robbers separated, two coming toward Little Rock and three going in another direction. The sheriff followed the two coming this way, and came across them yesterday morning, sixteen miles above here. A fight ensued, in which the sheriff was shot and badly wounded by the robbers. Both the robbers were wounded by the sheriff's posse and captured and brought to this city and lodged in jail on Sunday morning. The sheriff will probably recover. The three who went in another direction escaped.

NEW YORK.

Death of Mayor Havemeyer.

Tammanyites Endeavoring to Have "Boss" Tweed Released.

NEW YORK, November 30, 1874.

Tweed's Case.

Judge Barrett, in the Oyer and Terminer, granted a writ of *habeas corpus* for Tweed, returnable to the Supreme Court Chambers on Wednesday, when the question of the jurisdiction of the court condemning him will be argued.

The Labor Troubles.

The State Labor Union pledges assistance to the striking longshoremen to the extent of $40,000 or $50,000.

The apprehensions of a strike among the potteries of Trenton are ended for the present and no reduction in wages will take place. The manufacturing potters met on Friday and agreed to continue business until a decreased demand on prices compels them to stop, when they will make no further effort to keep the men employed and that then over the threatened hard winter, as was their intention in proposing a reduction.

Death of Mayor Havemeyer.

Mayor Havemeyer visited Flushing, Long Island, to-day, and on returning the train broke down, and he was obliged to walk three miles against a strong wind. He died of apoplexy shortly after arriving at his office in City Hall.

At half past two o'clock Alderman Vance took the seat of office of Mayor. In about a quarter of an hour later the body of Mayor Havemeyer was removed to his late residence.

An End to a Libel Suit.

The libel suit of John Kelly vs. Mayor Havemeyer, on trial in the Supreme Court, this morning, came to a sudden termination, and the Court adjourned on the announcement of the death of the Mayor. All the other courts in session also adjourned on the same announcement.

Hymeneal.

Miss Clara Morris, the popular and talented actress, was married in Dr. Crosby's church this morning to Mr. F. C. Harriott. The wedding was private, none but immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties being present.

Reception to Foreigners.

The Century Club gave a reception Saturday night to Sir Jowell Buxton, Right Hon. Wm. E. Forster and Professor Benamy Price. Wm. C. Bryant delivered the welcoming address.

Pork Packing in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 30.—It appears from the market review of the *Courier Journal* that 190,558 hogs have been marketed here during the month just closed, and 175,148 packed, against 105,000 in November of last year. The total value of the hogs packed during the month was about three and a half million dollars. The last returns from the principal packing centres of the West show that a larger business has been done in Louisville than at any other city except Chicago, although last season Louisville was ranked by five other points. In addition about 30,000 hogs have been packed in New Albany and Jeffersonville during the month.

"JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE, MOTHER."

Gen. Braun Marshalling His Forces—The Cathedral's Pipe to be Guarded at all Hazards.

Last evening the fragile petite form of Mr. Gus Braun was observed among the crowd gathered in the rotunda of City Hall, and the sweet tenor voice of the Third ward Councilman was heard reverberating through the building. An inquiry into the cause of the gentleman's agitation, developed the fact that Mr. Braun, for the time, was acting the part of a recruiting sergeant, and was marshalling the forces for a warlike display at Powers' Run this morning. "You see," said he in substance to the interlocutor, "the Columbia Conduit Company means business. They've laid that pipe and they propose to have it laid, if it takes all winter, and I want three hundred men for work to-morrow."

The swelling cadences of the announcement had not died away before he was surrounded by a throng of inquirers as to time for further information. In a short time too the news spread to the street, and in response tramp, tramp, the boys came marching, in such numbers that he was soon compelled to hold a sort of levee for the reception of those who were ready to do his bidding. The applicants who responded to his summons comprised men of all ages, from the grey-haired to the youngest class, and there was an eagerness in their manner that betokened an earnest desire to accept any situation that promised to work hard. The "work" as explained to them by Mr. Braun seemed to be especially attractive, for it must be confessed he had a rose-colored way of picturing the delights of the situation that would have done credit to the most fluent orator.

"Gentlemen," he remarked in a voice as bland as a summer's breeze, and at the while the record of the applicants was being kept, "gentlemen, the work is easy, the pay is good, and you get your board. We will give $2.00, and all you've got to do is to stand guard over the Columbia Company's pipe at Power's Run. We may want you for one day only, or we may need you for several days,—but the pay is sure."

And the echo came back from the throng, "Pay sure!" while Braun, in further elucidation of what would be expected of those employed requested each one to be on hand this morning "precisely at 6 o'clock sharp, at the corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue, where I will meet you, and tell the rest." And with a repetition of the injunction to be on hand early, the throng was dismissed. In about an hour, in this way, nearly two hundred men were secured, and the recruiting agent, as he left City Hall, announced his determination to take up his quarters at the Young Men's Home and secure the remainder of the Spartan Band of three hundred who were needed to guard this modern pass of Thermopylæ.

Subsequent to these proceedings the gentleman explained to the writer that the meaning of these warlike preparations was a fixed determination on the part of the Conduit Company to maintain their pipe line intact. The railway accordingly made a design on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad authorities to tear up the pipe at Power's Run as soon as the argument in the case was finished in Court, without waiting for a judicial decision. The Conduit Company did not propose to be caught napping, and so said this General of the forces, "Our men will be there, and if such an attempt is made there will be trouble, for we'll hold on to what we've got."

The General declined, however, to give any further information as to the plan of the campaign or the equipment of his forces, merely saying, in a sententious way, "Wait and see."

We will—and what we see may prove mighty interesting reading

A THANKSGIVING DUEL

The Code of Honor on the Roof of a Philadelphia Boarding House—Two Medical Students Fight A Duel After Night—Western Pompsylvanians Concerned in the Affair—A Lady the Cause.

That a duel took place in Philadelphia on Thanksgiving evening is not generally known outside of that city nor inside of it either. That it has been kept very secret is evidenced by the fact that the Philadelphia papers have not as yet made any mention of it. One of the parties who witnessed the affair is a young gentleman residing in a town not a hundred miles from Uniontown, and both are well known here, having been in Pittsburgh a large circle of acquaintances. This duel differed from most others in this peculiarity. It took place after night on the broad flat roof of a large four story house on Chestnut street. The principals were two young men attending lectures at Jefferson Medical College. One is a resident of New Haven, Conn., and the other hails from South Carolina. The quarrel which ended in a resort to a settlement in accordance with the rules of the code of honor originated about a young lady, very handsome and highly accomplished, for whom both appeared to be smitten in a powerful degree. The duel was regular in every respect, there being no departure from the rules laid down for the guidance of those who must settle their differences by shedding blood. The seconds were both students at the same institution, one being from Providence, Rhode Island, and the other a Southwest Pennsylvanian. After ascending to the roof of the house, the seconds stepped off the distance—ten yards, when the principals took their positions and the signal being given, the shooting commenced. Six shots were exchanged, three on each side. At the third fire of the Carolinian, the Connecticut lad was severely wounded in the abdomen, the ball passing through two thicknesses of his overcoat, his dress coat, vest and two shirts. The other party escaped injury, none of the remaining shots taking effect. The wounded man was carried down stairs to his room, where his injury was dressed by a physician who was in attendance, assisted by the person from whom this information was obtained by the writer. The latter passed off very quietly, and has been kept a profound secret.

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Acapulco, at New York; Celtic, at New York; Deutchland, at New York; Bolivia, at New York; Ohio, at Queenstown, Westphalia, at Plymouth.

Ladies Watches.

The largest assortment of Ladies Gold Watches in the city to be found at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

STATE BREVITES.

THE dwelling house owned and occupied by John Kerr, Greenville, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss $2,000, fully covered by insurance.

GEN. PIERCE, of Sharpsville, met with quite a severe accident on Tuesday. He made a misstep in going down the cellar steps at his house, and fell, inflicting a severe cut over one eye.

THE residence of Mr. Orrison Eells, one mile north of Sheakleyville, was entirely consumed by fire on the 19th inst. Very little was saved from the building. The loss will amount to about $1,000. Insured for $1,000.

AN unpleasant rumor is afloat in regard to a murder said to have been committed in Athens, some time since. It will be remembered that a barn was burned near that village early last Spring, and the remains of a human being found in the ruins. No clue to the mystery was ever discovered, but in a quarrel among the members of Charles Day's family last week, a daughter charged her father with having something to do with the affair. We have not heard the particulars and sincerely trust that there may be no truth in the report.—*Bradford Reporter.*

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, November 30.—The river is 14 feet; rising. Cloudy and cold.

EVANSVILLE, November 30.—Cloudy and very cold; mercury 26 to 27. The river has risen 3 inches; 5 3-10 feet on the gauge. Down—Morning Star and Evansville, 11:30 P. M.; Chancellor, 11 A. M.; Dunbar, 2 P. M.; Pat. Cleburne, 4; Dick Johnson, 5; Red Cloud and J. D. Parker, 6. Up—Coal Hill, 2 P. M.; Mary Boyd, 3; John Means and barges, 4; Sandy, 4. Business active. Prospects of snow to-night.

LOUISVILLE, November 30.—River rising slowly, with 7 feet 2 inches in the canal; 5 feet 2 inches in Indian chute. Cool and clear. Arrived—Exporter, Cincinnati; Shippers' Own, Evansville. Departed—Exporter, New Orleans; Lizzie Davis, Nashville; Bowen & Son, Pomeroy. A number of coal tows from above are at the Pumpkin Patch.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—Arrived — Northwestern, Keokuk. Departed—Bismarck and Paragon, New Orleans. River falling and a good deal of ice running in the lower reaches. Business has been considerably impeded, and a gorge of ice at Kinswick, twenty miles below here, is imminent. Cloudy and cool, moderating to-night.

VICKSBURG, November 30.—Up—Future City and barges and Robert Mitchell, Saturday; Joe Kinney, Sunday; John Kyle, barge of sack. Down—Yazoo Belle, La Belle and Natchez. Clear and cool. River rising slowly.

CAIRO, November 30.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 1 P. M.; Ste. Genevieve, from Vicksburg, laid up here on account of ice. River 12 feet and rising slowly. Weather cloudy; mercury 30.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—Arrived—City of Alton, City of Quincy and James Howard, St. Louis; Thompson Dean, Cairo. Departed—Fannie Tatum, Cincinnati. Weather clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, November 30.—River falling rapidly, with 16 feet 10 inches on the shoals. Arrived and departed—Burkesville, Cairo. Weather clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, November 30.—The river rose nine inches. Clear and pleasant. Arrived—Augusta, White River. Departed—Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Scudder, St. Louis.

A Small Run of Coal.

Let us make a calculation of that little run of coal the other day out of Pittsburgh—2,302,000 bushels—for coal bushels below. It made a very good day for coal either, and yet sixty-two towboats left on the river, with 296 barges, and the aforesaid amount of coal. Now, that amount is equivalent to 292,080 tons. The *Democrat* invites a scrutiny of its figures, and would like some railroad lightning calculator to take it in hand. We think it would take to move the above amount of coal 1,921 cars, or 195 trains of fifteen cars each, and 192 locomotives, extending in length, close together, of thirty-seven miles. These figures are no doubt correct enough to serve as an illustration of the enormous capacity of water ways for transportation. Government appropriations to improve those natural highways of commerce can scarcely ever be too large, if properly expended. Let the improvements, therefore, go on, and perhaps before another decade there will be witnessed a busier traffic from the Pittsburgh coal fleets that will bear comparison with Pittsburgh's remarkable shipments of "black diamonds."—*St. Louis Democrat.*

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—Flour quiet but firmer; superfine $4.50; treble $5.50; choice $5.75@6.00. Corn in good supply, but dull; mixed yellow and white 90c. Oats dull at 60c. Bran dull at $1.12½@1.15. Hay in fair supply, but dull; prime $25.50. Pork better demand, firmer at $21.50. Dry salted shoulders, in bulk, nominal; sugar cured, 11½@11¾c. Bacon quiet and nominal; 9½c, 12½@13½c. Hams scarce; old 13½@14c; new 12½@13c. Lard easier; Louisiana $1.04; choice western $1.05. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime 15@19½c. Corn meal easier at $2.50@2.60. Whisky firmer at $1.04. Receiving stock on hand: Pork, 4,092 bbls. Lard, 810 tierces and 2,466 kegs. Bacon, 639 casks. Hams, 228 tierces. Dry salt meats, 1,004 casks.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Cotton: demand good; sales of 5,700 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13½@14½c; low middling to strict low middling 14½@15c; middling to middling fair 14½@15½c. Receipts, 3,455; exports to Great Britain 1,787; exports to continent 3,487; coastwise 1,150; Great Britain 10,872; stock 125,372.

Live Stock.

CINCINNATI, November 30.—Hogs: market quiet and firm; common $7.25@7.35; medium to fair packing grades $7.40@7.50; good packing and shipping $7.60@7.75; very low lot left over unsold; receipts 6,726 head; shipments 1,958 head.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

Having Purchased in the Eastern Markets last week a large lot of

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Black Cashmeres,
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohairs,

Cloaks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Cassimeres, &c.

We are prepared to offer extra inducements in Low Prices to purchasers of

DRY GOODS.

We respectfully solicit an examination, as these Goods are new and handsome, and cheaper than ever before sold.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market Street.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—ESTATE OF MARY A. BAXTER, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of MARY A. BAXTER, late of Allegheny city, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will make them known without delay.

ELIZABETH W. BAXTER,
MARY BAXTER,
Executrix,
Allegheny City.

de1:150-7

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at the trifling rate of ONE CENT PER LINE *for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COAT MAKER immediately. None but a strictly sober man need apply. Call in person or address J. H. SHOOP, Freeport, Pa. no30:1d

TO-LET.

TO LET,

In Diamond Savings Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue, Liberty and Union streets.

One Fine Store Room, No. 1 Fifth avenue.

One Basement, under store.

One Basement and Bank; large, with good light and fire proof vault. Inquire at the

no29 DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS ON Ellsworth avenue, East Liberty, within three minutes' walk of Roup's Station. Gas throughout and Cistern. Well of good water in back yard. Immediate possession.

E. DICKEY & CO.,
80 Water street.

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Sandusky street, Allegheny. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

ROBINSON BROTHERS
BANKERS,
NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

Offer sale the following first-class Securities:

23,000 8 PER CENT. WARD SCHOOL BONDS.
50,000 7 PER CENT. PITTSBURGH STREET BONDS.
50 SHARES CITIZENS' NAT. BANK.
40 SHARES PEOPLE'S NAT. BANK.
Will buy—2,000 PITTSBURGH 5'S.
5,000 PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN 7'S.

Parties desiring to buy or sell good securities are invited

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... N. P. REED.
T. F. HOUSTON ..... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874:

DAILY GAZETTE.
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By mail, per annum $10 00
By mail for six months 5 00
By mail for three months 2 50
By mail for one month 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers $1 75
Clubs of five 1 50
Clubs of ten 1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 24½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

WE GREATLY regret the entire failure of the negotiations between manufacturers and puddlers as to prices of labor. We do not know what the outcome will be, but if the mills are closed, the present will be a Winter of unparalleled misery in this city.

AGAIN is the project for the admission of New Mexico as a State revived. We have heretofore pointed out the hard character of the mass of population in that Territory; and all the reasons which have heretofore existed why it should not be admitted, still remain in full force.

TWEED will get into court to-morrow, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, the question of the jurisdiction of the court condemning him being up for argument. A resolute effort is to be made to secure his release, on the ground that twelve separate sentences of one year each were not legal.

IF it shall prove true, as intimated, that the Captain General of Cuba is unable to raise money with which to carry on the war against the patriots, the civilized world will rejoice. The patriots may be all they have been described, decimated, spiritless and cowardly, but the fact that they have so long prosecuted their war for liberty shows them to be deserving of success.

PENNSYLVANIA loses one of her most respected citizens, in the death of Ex-Chief Justice Read, of the Supreme Court. He died in Philadelphia, yesterday, of cholera morbus. His career on the bench was one of distinguished honor, and he retired, about a year ago, at a ripe age, from the responsible duties of his position. His death will impress mournfully, a large circle of friends.

THE meeting of Congress will take place next Monday, and from the outgivings by those who have assembled at Washington, it will be an extremely lively session. General Butler is on hand, and intimates that he will devote some attention to those who thought to do him harm. No programme is yet developed, other than what the reports of the departments foreshadow. These look to reduced estimates, but nothing new as to questions of general policy.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has rendered a decision excluding colored children from the benefits of the common school fund. We are at a loss to understand the ground of this decision, and cannot, with the limited knowledge at present at our command, account for the strange decision. If colored people are citizens, their children are on precisely the same basis, before the law, as are any other children. If the Democratic upheaval is thus likely to endanger the legal rights of the colored people, we hope the House will promptly enact the Civil Rights bill, and thus make them secure.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, has at last reached San Francisco on his way to visit President Grant at Washington. He disclaims all political purpose in this mission, and states it to be a visit of amity and courtesy merely. The present King has the reputation of being a far abler man than has held rule at Hawaii for a long time. Especially is he superior to King Lunalilo, who died after a short and uneventful reign. It is generally believed that there is really a purpose, on the part of the King, to promote the negotiation of a Reciprocity treaty, although he specifically disclaims it. He is attended by his Prime Minister, however, which will admit of his personally holding aloof from the subject, and yet having the negotiations go forward between Messrs. Pierce and Fish. It is the purpose of the King to visit the large cities of the country during his stay.

THE reports, freely circulated relative to the jury in the Safe Burglary case, at Washington, are not at all complimentary to our jury system. The first is, that one-half of the jury was made up of persons who, in point of ability, were utterly disqualified from properly considering the evidence. They were ignorant, while the evidence was voluminous and complex. Then the arguments were long and elaborate, and designed to impress the very class of jurymen employed. But the worst report is that a portion of the jury was undeniably corrupt, and were tampered with before they were locked up to deliberate on their verdict. If all this is true, it follows that jury trials in Washington do not amount to much. It is not at all likely that a less impressible jury will be obtained next time than was in the first instance; and if they can be made to register the decrees of interested outsiders, there is little value in trials by jury in Washington.

WE HOPE there is no truth in the rumored amendment to the National Constitution, conferring on Congress the power to regulate school affairs in the States, or, in other words, to provide a uniform system of education. No good could come of such an enterprise, and the amendment, if proposed, would not be ratified, and should not be. There is no reason whatever why Congress should seek such powers, and the attempt to do it would fall very unpleasantly on the minds of the people. The Northern States are acting with extreme liberality in this matter of education. Pennsylvania, under its new Constitution, appropriates $1,500,000 annually for this purpose. The only region where greater impetus should be given to the cause of education is the South; and there, if Congress will pass the Civil Rights bill, so that no restrictions can be thrown around the agencies at work, this question will be well looked after. The Peabody fund, and the Church educational movements are doing very much toward arousing at the South a proper educational spirit. At the present the South is very poor, and cannot display the same liberality in promoting education that we do at the North. But all this will develop naturally, and there is no occasion whatever for Congress to grasp after this increase of power.

DEATH OF MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, died suddenly of apoplexy, yesterday. A walk of two miles against a strong wind, doubtless caused the attack, shortly after his arrival at the City Hall. His term of office only extended to the first of January next, and hence his death will not occasion the same perplexity, as regards providing a successor, that would have occurred had not his term been near its close. The Mayor was a man of strong character, and determined will yet of honest purposes. That he designed to conduct the affairs of his office honestly and prudently is beyond doubt; but he believed those he knew intimately possessed the requisite virtues, and thus he made appointments that proved to be very unfortunate. Strangely, too, while elected on an anti-Tammany ticket, he was controlled in many instances by the very persons he was supposed to antagonize. His trouble was, that he was totally unfamiliar with politics, and hence was caught in the toils of the politicians. Out of this grew criticisms, caricatures, and assaults by the press, that were exceedingly rasping to one of his disposition. An attempt was also made to have him impeached, but it was a failure, rather because of the sympathy of the Governor for his age and general honesty of character, than that the charges were not important. At the time of his death, a libel suit was pending against him, because of assaults on ex-Sheriff Kelly.

Feeling that his motives were pure, the Mayor resolutely fought all comers, and repelled all criticisms. That his office was wearisome and perplexing is certain, and he looked anxiously forward to the time for release. It came differently from what he expected. It is but charitable and right that the pureness of purpose, illustrated by a long career of unblemished commercial integrity, should be fully recognized in death. That he was not fitted, either mentally or in qualities of character, to compete with the elements around him, may be freely recognized. But this may be partially attributed to the peculiar circumstances which surrounded him at the start. He knew he was elected as a Reformer, and was trustful of those he knew, and distrustful of those he did not know. Unfortunately he was deceived, badgered, and angered. Out of this grew all the other unfortunate occurrences which happened. This, in brief, is the record of Mayor Havemeyer during the past two unfortunate years.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

We had occasion, a short time since, to refer to the subject captioned above, and to urge the importance of prompt executions, in cases where persons are clearly guilty of murder, as a means of preventing the frequent commission of this crime. Our attention has been directed to the fact that Ortwein's case has not yet come to the Governor—being yet in the Supreme Court, in the form of a writ of error, on points of law, involving in effect an application for a new trial. The Governor, thus, is not responsible for the delay,—but the Supreme Court, in one sense is. But back of this is the difficulty that grows out of laws, rules of practice, and the like, that admit of unnecessary delay. Along with it is the propensity of lawyers to hold to, and delay cases, until all the money that can possibly be gotten out of them is obtained; then, if public interest is enough excited, at the end of two or three years of exasperating legal maneuvres, the man may be hanged; if not, some modified sentence is imposed, or he is pardoned altogether. In the case of Ortwein, the argument on the writ of error was had in October, we think, but we have not heard of a decision yet. Of course, the slow and easy dignity of the Supreme Court does not permit it to consider the exigencies of public safety, when a decision on a writ of error is to be made. What if murder after murder is committed which a swift example of punishment might have checked,—is not the Supreme Court the Supreme Court, and does it not enjoy a stately leisure all the while? What is human life to it?

But what, properly understood, is the most exasperating phase of this business, is the course pursued by the lawyers, in given cases. Let us be distinctly understood here. We fully comprehend the obligation assumed, on entering upon the practice of law to deal fully with a given case, and to defend persons on trial fairly, honestly and fully, under the evidence. We also fully admit the moral obligation that rests on a lawyer, once having been delegated or retained in a given case, to fairly and honestly defend his client, to the best of his ability, and to the extent warranted by the evidence. All this we admit, and this is not complained of. When, however, these bounds are passed, and extraordinary expedients are resorted to, that persons quite clearly guilty may be saved, the public has a right to severely condemn. In the Braunlein case, the accused was cleared; but we never heard that the defense was other than honorable. There were difficulties in the way of bringing the crime close home to the accused, and the defense was legitimately and exceptionally able. This was an instance where no criticism could be alleged against the counsel. They resorted only to the evidence and the law, and so conducted their case legitimately. There was another case in this city, in which an important witness,—the one whose evidence was relied on by the Commonwealth to convict,—who was absent at the critical moment. He was afterward fined; but his absence at the important moment is supposed to have cleared the accused. There were rumors freely circulated at the time as to why he was away. That a sudden impulse led him off at that particular juncture no one believed. We do not know, indeed, that any one interested in the defense suggested or inspired the going; but if they did, this could illustrate our idea of an illegitimate and totally wrong defense. It is true, in one sense, it was the business of the Commonwealth to have made sure of an important witness; but it was the part of an honorable defense not to unlawfully tamper with witnesses.

This, however, is the smallest in the list of grievances of this kind. It may be an unjust reflection, but it is as well that it should be openly stated, that it may be corrected if not true, that the belief is general that the measure of defence awarded a murderer, depends entirely on the amount of money he and his friends can command. In case enough can be had, it is reasonably certain that a skillful lawyer can and will keep his client clear of the gallows one or two years, and probably altogether. In Ortwein's case, reports have been current that he has friends in Germany able and willing to furnish funds for his further defense, and this is given as the reason for the extraordinary efforts that have been made in his behalf. Putting aside the reason, the fact remains that such efforts have been made, involving delay, and losing thereby much of the moral force that would have attended prompt punishment. We are not disposed to criticise extraordinary efforts, legitimately made, at the time of trial. A case involving a human life ought to call out the full ability of the lawyers engaged on either side. The fact that murder has been committed should inspire the lawyer representing the Commonwealth, especially if he believes the person charged to be guilty, to every honorable effort to secure his conviction. Justice to the murdered, to society and to the Commonwealth, require this. And so he who is charged with defense is bound to put forth every honorable exertion for the life and freedom of his client. To him the accused is innocent, and in this theory he must act. But when these efforts have been put forth and have failed, unless injustice has been probably done, all attempts to seize upon technicalities to delay, embarrass, and eventually to override and destroy the verdict rendered, should be severely condemned. The man who resorts to these for no higher reason than that he is paid for it, is a criminal against God and man. The mawkish sentimentalism, and foolish humanitarianism of these later days, do not comport with scripture or sense. At all events, whatever concessions are made to murderers, let them be lawfully made, under enactments that say just what they mean. But to use laws that are meant to provide against the possibility of executing the innocent to shield the guilty, is a perversion and a wrong.

The laws of Pennsylvania require hanging for murder. We have had, in Allegheny county, a dozen murders in little more than a year. Up to this time, not a person has been punished for all these capital crimes. We state but the truth when we say that this laxity has begotten a sense of insecurity and fear among the people, fully equal to that felt by early settlers on exposed Indian frontiers. For all this, the fault is chargeable in part, to the desperate defences made in some instances, to the delays interposed in others, and to the observed fact, that because murder is not punished, the crime is on the increase among us. We respectfully lay these facts before the leisurely and dignified gentlemen, Judges of the Supreme Court.

THE DEARTH IN KANSAS.

Effects of Drought and Locusts Felt with Terrible Severity.

From 20,000 to 25,000 People Destitute of Food and Clothing—Outside Benevolence Must be Received or They Will Perish—The Greatest Sufferings Among Settlers Under the Homestead Laws—Starvation Inevitable Unless Relief is Afforded.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PERRY, Jefferson County, Kansas, November 23, 1874.

The effects of the severe and long-continued drought, followed by the locusts, are beginning to be felt with terrible severity, especially in the western and more recently settled counties. I know not that I can do better than give you a short extract from the report of the State Board of Agriculture just published. It says: "Seventeen counties in which an aggregate of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand acres have been planted in corn had produced not a bushel of this cereal. Five of these counties produced an average crop of wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat, and are abundantly able to relieve any individual cases of destitution occurring in their midst. The other twelve counties have an aggregate population of 29,887, as shown by the State census taken last June. They are all on the remote frontier, and the settlements within them have all been made within the last three years. The eight counties in which the greatest destitution prevails, viz.: Lincoln, Norton, Osborn, Phillips, Pawnee, Rice, Rock and Smith, have all been populated within the past year or two, and the greater part of their population settled within their limits either last spring or the preceding fall. These eight counties have an aggregate population of 17,496. The settlers generally had their first crop planted. They had expended all their means in building their homes and putting in their crops. Drought and grasshoppers wrought a total destruction of everything they had planted, leaving them totally destitute. They are without food, clothing or fuel to sustain them until they can produce something on which to live, and must be sustained by charitable contributions of people in other sections of the State and country at large."

I am satisfied that there is no exaggeration in the above statement. The Atchison *Champion* computes the number of destitute people in the State at from 20,000 to 25,000.

The great difficulty in this calamity is that all the people are more or less improvished, and are consequently unable to afford much relief to their destitute neighbors, either by giving them employment or otherwise. Many men who owa good and well improved farms are almost at their wit's end to carry their own families through. Thousands of cattle and hogs were sold for what they would bring, and sent away, simply because there was not corn either to fat them for market or winter them. These remarks apply to the more eastern counties, where the condition of things is not so bad.

But in the western counties, spoken of in the above extract, the dearth is terrible. The Governor called the Legislature together, soon after the visitation of the locusts, and an appropriation from the State treasury of $75,000 was made, to be distributed in stipulated sums among some fifteen or twenty of the more destitute counties—not enough to supply the wants of the people for a single month. In one of his proclamations on the subject the Governor made the vain and injurious boast that "Kansas is able to take care of its own needy," and deprecated any appeal for outside aid. Had it been true, I should have honored him for saying so; but I knew, at the time, that he was mistaken, and said so through one of our leading journals. We were able to give that paltry $75,000, for we had a good balance in the treasury; but the extreme shortness of crop in nearly all the counties in the State put it out of the power of the people of the eastern counties to send much relief to the west, for it is all they can do to take care of the poor within their own borders. Those 17,000 people, mentioned above, have therefore to be fed and clothed by outside benevolence or perish.

A larger relative proportion of people are destitute in Nebraska than in Kansas. In that State the cry of distress was raised at once, and the result is that hundreds of cars laden with food and clothing have gone in; and probably there is this day less suffering in Nebraska than in Kansas, for not much has yet been sent to the destitute of this State from beyond our borders. I know of some men who have been sent eastward by their suffering neighbors to solicit aid, but how are strangers to know whether these men are honest and true, or impostors, whose only object is to pocket what they can collect?

To meet this difficulty a Central Relief Committee has been organized. At the risk of repeating upon some readers, I send you the concluding part of their address. The subject is one of extreme importance to Kansas, and cannot be devoid of interest to many of your readers. The committee say:

We learn that in various portions of the East individuals are soliciting aid for sufferers in this State. We have sufficient proof that in some cases these solicitations are unprincipled persons; that they are entirely unworthy of confidence. We but discharge an important duty devolved upon us by our appointment, when we warn our friends in the East against depriving their benefits in the irresponsible hands of unauthorized and mercenary parties. If there are those outside of the State who desire to aid us in supplying the wants of our hardy, industrious, but unfortunate pioneers, and generous, voluntary proffers of such aid are now constantly being sent to us, this committee affords them a mode through which their contributions may be judiciously applied, for they are exposed by the donors, and fully accounted for. All persons now engaged, or proposing to engage in soliciting contributions, either in this State, or beyond it, upon satisfying this committee of their fitness, in such manner, will be recommended to the Executive Department of the State for endorsement, and such endorsement, made by the Governor of the State, will be a guarantee of the responsibility of the party to whom it is granted, and the lack of such endorsement should not be overlooked by those to whom applications may be made. Whatever contributions of money or supplies may be sent to this committee will be promptly and judiciously distributed among the needy. Individuals or local committees desiring more specific information concerning matters connected with the relief of our people, should address directly the Secretary of the Committee, and all remittances of funds should be made to the Treasurer, at Topeka.

We, the undersigned, do not assert that our suffering people are not wanting in enterprise nor courage, nor in any of the elements of true manhood. The uncomplaining patience with which even women and children are enduring the misfortunes that have fallen upon them is nothing short of heroic. Our people have not lost faith in themselves, nor in the resources of the State in which they live, nor in Him without whose knowledge not a sparrow falls to the ground. In their behalf, we confidently appeal to the liberality of those who count it a privilege to minister to the wants of the suffering especially among their own countrymen and their own kindred.

(Signed) E. S. STOVER,
Lieut-Gov. and President Kansas Central Relief Committee.
W. M. ———

Thousands of these suffering people are settlers under the homestead laws, who have been allured from their eastern homes by the offer of land merely for settling on it. In seasons of plenty most of them are unable to make a comfortable living on it, or to improve it; while in seasons of disaster like the present, their condition is simply terrible. Many people will differ with me, when I say that I always regarded the laws as the work of demagogues rather than states men—a measure injurious to the poor man. But the people are here, and they must be fed and clothed. Let us not blame them. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of these home-steaders abandoned their claims and went back whence they came, some of them begging their way; but far more were unable to get away.

J. C.

Preparing Poultry for Market in France.

In the vicinity of large towns in France, millions of fat chickens or capons are sent to market every year, an enormous supply going constantly to England. When the fowls are put up for fattening, they are fed almost entirely on crushed millet, or barley, (or a mixture of the two,) kneaded into a tough dough, to which a little butter or lard is added. Their drink is usually pure milk slightly sweetened with sugar, sour milk with sugar is frequently substituted. By means of this nourishing diet the fowls acquire a delicate, white, and savory meat, and become fat in an incredibly short time—often in ten days. Fat poultry is never sent alive to market. Capons, chickens, and pigeons are killed at the throat, hanging head down until all the blood has escaped. Geese and ducks are killed by a stab in the nape of the neck. The feathers are picked off with great care to avoid injury to the skin, and after the fowls have been washed clean, they are *well rubbed with wheat bran*, which whitens them; the butchering is done at night, and they are hung up with a few raw truffles in each body; in the morning these are removed, having given a delicate flavor to the flesh.

Tools for Women.

It pays well to have good utensils of any kind; good tools to work with. Sometimes the work cannot be done at all without them. These facts apply as well to the culinary as to the mechanical arts. Take, for example, the gem pans, as they are called. Perhaps the gems (butter biscuit) have been prescribed by the physician for some member of the family out of health, or the decision has been made that it is desirable for all to eat them; the power that be in the kitchen have learned how to make them; the flour has been obtained, and everything is right but the pans. They say, however, that this does not make much difference; they will try them without, and if they like them then they will get the pans. They fail, of course, for the small pans are indispensable to success. Let any one eat the leathery, shapeless mass that results from dropping the batter upon flat tins, and imagine, if he can, that they bear more than the remotest resemblance to the tender, toothsome biscuit just bursting open with the lightness and sweetness they cannot contain, and which are the result of baking the properly-made batter in small pans in a hot oven.—*Science of Health.*

PERSONAL.

JONATHAN STURGIS, an eminent merchant of New York, died on Saturday.

MR. GEORGE LABOR, aged 113 years, died in Stroudsburg, Pa., on Saturday.

THE Rev. Dr. Newman, ex-Chaplain of the United States Senate, spoke at a meeting held recently in London to oppose the opium traffic between India and China.

BARON ROTHSCHILD caused the Saloon carriage of the train in which the Prince and Princess of Wales left Paris to be decorated with large boquets and baskets of fruits from his grounds at Ferrieres.

JOHN D. KEESE, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in Brooklyn on Thanksgiving day. He established the DeKalb avenue M. E. church, now one of the wealthiest organizations of the kind in the city.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been re-elected as one of the Vice Presidents of the Reform Club. Mr. Lippincott, besides being a genial and accomplished gentleman, is at the head of one of the greatest publishing firms in the country.

GOVERNOR GASTON will be the first occupant of the Chair of State in Massachusetts who had previously been Mayor of the Center of the Universe. Mr. Gaston is reported to have made a total of $175,800 from an investment of $4,000 in Denver real estate in 1864.

MR. CORCORAN'S gift of $200,000 to Columbia College, Washington, D. C., is in danger of being lost from failure of compliance with its condition. This was that the friends of the college should raise $100,000 more. Only $70,000 have as yet been secured. Great efforts are making to raise the $30,000 required by January 1, 1875.

THE female opium smoker mentioned in Dickens' Mystery of Edwin Drood, and known as "Lascar Sal," died miserably a short time since, in a court in Bluegate Fields, St. George's-in-the-East. She was attacked with scarlet fever, now prevalent in the neighborhood, and her vitality soon succumbed to the disease.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S memory is to be honored by the establishment at the southern end of Lake Nyassa of a missionary and commercial settlement, which will bear his name, and be used to putting an end to the slave trade in that part of Africa. This settlement will be the work of the Church of Scotland and the Free Church.

M. PANELLI, an Italian, has made application at St. Petersburg for admission into the Russian Church. In early life he was a Roman Catholic. At Jerusalem he was converted to the orthodoxy of the East, but upon his return to Rome was tried by the Inquisition and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He was liberated by Garibaldi.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand dollars have been collected in Chili for Don Carlos.

THE Secretary of the Treasury will appoint a Supervising Architect in place of Mullet this week.

THE carriage factory of James Guthrie & Co., in Wilmington, Del., was set on fire last Sunday night and destroyed. Loss $20,0000; insurance $20,000.

WHILE the steamer City of Vicksburg was lying at Memphis on Sunday morning, her cash drawer was robbed of $2,500. The thief overlooked about $4,000 in the back part of the drawer. The keys of the safe, which contained $25,000, were also in the drawer, but the thief failed to find them, or else was scared off.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO Mennonites arrived at Philadelphia in the steamship Nederland. They will be sent forward to Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, where they will be sheltered in houses belonging to the Phœnix Iron Co., during the winter. Meantime locations for settlement will be selected in the Western States and Territories.

ONE of the jurors in the trial of Taylor who was acquitted of the murder of Lackey, at New Castle, Del., on Friday, states that if the jury had been polled on the condition of the verdict, four of their number would have refused their assent to it. After fasting fifty-eight hours they agreed to remain silent while the others gave a verdict; but if asked individually, he would have disagreed with the majority.

A DEEPLY interesting contest recently took place in Paris between a congress of hair dressers. Two young girls were placed in position, and the prize to be set was work. They combed, frizzed, twirled and twisted with the most surprising results. One coiffure was named the Goddess of Liberty, another the Lamballe, and the third the Adelaide of Savoy. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* announces, for the benefit of ladies, that the catagon braid is still the fashion.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fellanabee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bafley.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICES,
PITTSBURGH, November 6, 1874.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 16th inst., and remain closed until after the annual meeting for the election of a Board of Directors, to be held on MONDAY, December 7th, proximo.
J. B. WASHINGTON,
no7:165-7TH8 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I have provided notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
N. E. Cor. of Wood and Fifth avenues,
PITTSBURGH, November 24, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, to be applied to stock due 1875.
JOHN H. CLANEY,
no25:j10 Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
N. E. Cor. of Wood and Fifth avenues,
PITTSBURGH, November 24, 1874.
ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECtion of fifteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, N. E. corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, December 1st, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN H. CLANEY,
no24:j7 Secret ary.

MEETINGS.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the Charter and By-Laws of this Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, 7th day of December, prox., at 12 o'clock M.
J. B. WASHINGTON,
no19:192-7TH8 Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE OFFERING

Unusual Bargains

IN

VASES,

TOILET SETS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Mantle Ornaments,

In order to make room for our

EXTENSIVE FALL IMPORTATIONS.

The Table Ware Department

Will always be found complete with the latest and best shapes in the market, comprising a full stock of Decorated, Gold Band and Plain White China, English Stone China, Fine Parisian Granite Ware and cheaper grades of Ware, which we import direct and sell at the lowest prices.

Decorated Chamber Ware,

We offer the largest stock, greatest variety at prices that defy competition.

Geo. H. Garber & Co.,

189 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Will have on our Counters

Saturday, Nov. 28,

New and Attractive Bargains

In all kinds and qualities of

Dress Goods.

Ladies' Made-up Suits.
Ladies' and Children's Furs.
Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Shawls.
Cloaking Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

NOTICE.

Space here will allow us to mention but few of the many bargains that will be offered in all the above goods.

At 12½c, New Dark Dress Goods, usual price 20c.
At 18¾ and 25c, Very Desirable Dress Goods.
At 30 and 37½c, Choice Dress Goods, fully one-third less than value.
Black Cashmeres, extraordinary bargains.
Black Alpacas, very much under usual prices.
At $1.00 All-wool Shawls, full size, worth $2.50.
At $1.50, All-wool Shawls, well worth $3.00.
At 75c, Extra good Felt Skirts, worth $1.50.
At $3.00, Ladies' Felt Suits, made up.

The Stock will be ke Active Trade of the Past

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 AND 199

PENN AVENUE.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF

CHOICE GOODS

DURING THIS WEEK.

In view of the stringency in money matters, we are offering all classes of goods in each department of our business at the

Lowest Possible Prices,

FRESH LOTS OF

Ladies' Cloaks

OPENED EVERY DAY.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks,

LADIES'

SEAL SKIN CLOAKS,

SEAL MUFFS,

SEAL BOAS, SEAL CAPS,

Medium to finest quality, small regular and extra size Cloaks, plain and shaped, in stock, or made to order.

Children's Coney Cloaks, Muffs and Caps.

We are also offering an unequaled assortment of Ladies' and Children's

Plain and Fancy Striped Cashmere Hosiery.

Merino and Fleeced Cotton Hosiery, &c.
New Flowers, Feathers and Birds.

Retail Stores.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

49 Sixth Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

IN THE

CHILSON

New Cone Furnaces,

WELLMAN REFLECTOR,

Grates and Stoves,

MARBELIZED

SLATE MANTLES.

ALSO,

Common Fronts and Grates,

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND

Ventilators, &c., &c.

FURNACES, RANGES

Mantles,

GRATES, &c.

JAMES OLD,

193 Liberty Street.

INSURANCE.

Assets, - - $50,000,000.

ÆTNA, of Hartford,
ORIENT, " "
STANDARD, of N. Y.
ÆTNA, " "
PENN, " Phila.
FARMERS, " York.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE.

Policies Issued and Losses Paid by

S. S. CARRIER,

No. 59 Fourth Avenue.

KINDER BLAIR

Manufacturing Confectioner,

AND

FANCY CAKE BAKER,

LADIES' DINING AND

Ice Cream Saloon,

AND DEALER IN

Pickles, Sauces, Canned Fruits, Raisins, Nuts, Oranges, Bananas, &c.

29 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,

68 Federal Street, Allegheny.

IF YOU WANT

To purchase an elegant and durable GOLD WATCH, and make a handsome saving in money, buy the LADD PATENT WATCH CASE for your movement. They are made in Mansard, Flat and Dome shapes, to which we have this Fall added our new and beautiful BASCENE—in Gents', Ladies' and Boys' sizes, Key and Stem Winders. For sale by dealers generally in all parts of the country.

N. B.—All genuine first quality Ladd Patent Cases are stamped "20 W. T." inside the Cover, and date of patent under the bezel.

Send for full descriptive circulars to the manufacturers, J. A. Brown & Co., 11 Maiden Lane, New York.
no30:146

KEYSTONE MARBLE WORKS.

For a Fine Monument, a Good Headstone, or al kinds of work for the Cemetery, go to

C. MILLER S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Will have on our Counters

Saturday, Nov. 28,

Most Remarkable Bargains

In Woolen, Cotton and Linen

DRY GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

Eastern and Country Blankets.
Barred and Plain Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Calicos, including best make.
Canton Flannels.
Bed Tickings, Checks, &c.
White and Colored Table Linens.

NOTICE.

Space here will allow us to mention but few of the many bargains that will be offered in all the above goods.

At $1.50, Pair Grey Blankets.
At $3.00, Pair Good White Blankets.
At $4.50, Full-size Heavy Bed Comforts.
At 10c, Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 18c, Grey Shirting Flannels.
At 10c, Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannels.
At 12½c, Extra wide and heavy Canton Flannels.
At 4 and 5c, Some of best Calico, medium colors.
At 6½c, Some of Best Dark Calicos.
Muslins, at lowest prices known anywhere.
Table Linens, extra good bargains.

pt up Full and Complete, Month.

KEEP WARM.

Elder Down Comforts.
Arctic Down Comforts,
Cretonne Batting Comforts.
Calico Batting Comforts,
Fine Wool Blankets,
Domestic Wool Blankets,
Shaker Flannels.
Twilled Flannels
Barred Flannels,

AT

White, Orr & Co.'s,

35 Fifth Avenue.

DRESS GOODS!!

Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.
Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at

H. J. LYNCH'S

No. 76 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

CHOICEST DESIGNS IN

BODY BRUSSELS.

RICHEST COLORS IN

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

ELEGANT STYLES IN

TWO AND THREE PLYS

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

COAL AND COKE.

ROBERT R. LATIMER,

Coal Dealer.

CONNELLSVILLE R. R. DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Best Family Coal, Nut Coal and Slack always on hand.
Orders left at J. S. Porter's, 41 West Diamond street, corner Cross alley, or at James Parker's, 1299 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, will receive prompt attention.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

Office & Yard--567 Liberty St

Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE

COAL,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.

OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Thirtieth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders by mail or telegraph left at office, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graf & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCandy & Co., Reese, Graf & Bull, Oil Well Supply Co., Allen, McKay & Co., Jas. Marshall & Co., Allen, McKay & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Pennsylvania Railroad, Connellsville Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

OILS, &c.

Waring Bros.,

(Successors to WARING & KING)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address:
WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
jy1 267 Water street.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

RIVERSIDE OIL REFINERY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

Lubricating Oils,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the wholesale trade solicited.

CENTRAL REFINING CO.

PETROLUM.

OFFICES,
No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
AND
307 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

CRAIG BROTHERS.

Brass Founders

AND

STEAM FITTERS

HEAT BY STEAM

Public and Private Buildings.

Office: 129 Second Avenue.

ALEX. G. COCHRAN ..... JOS. M. GAZZAM

GAZZAM & COCHRAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

94 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh.

Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts.
Collections made and legal business transacted through responsible attorneys in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Will have on our Counters

Saturday, Nov. 28,

At the Lowest Possible Prices,

Everything new and desirable in

Millinery Goods

Trimmings.
Embroideries and Laces.
Fancy Goods.
Ladies' and Children's Underwear.
Men and Boys' Underwear.
Gloves, Stockings, &c.
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

NOTICE.

Space here will allow us to mention but few of the many desirable goods suitable for the present season that will be offered at lowest prices

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Samuel A Long, Frank Kohne,
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Heyers, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Chas. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent, per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent, per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Coupons purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 1, 1874.

The week opens with a tightening money market, and a less hopeful outlook than has existed for a time past. Money is abundant, but unless business is active, the basis upon which it is loaned is gone, and a season of inactivity and suffering is sure to ensue. The banks reported yesterday a less active demand, and while this was partially attributed to the wintry atmosphere of the day, it was referred more largely to the uneasy and disquieting feeling relative to business. The week will develop some clear indications as to what the manufacturers will do. We were told yesterday that the prevailing feeling is to shut down, —it being stated that they have offered them only 2 1-10 cents per pound, where they had been trying to sell at 2½ cents, and where they were paying at the rate of three cents. If this threat of shutting down goes into effect, it will be a time of struggle in the financial operations of the active business element in the city.

—The internal revenue receipts last month have been much heavier than during November, 1873, as was quite natural, considering the stagnation in business that prevailed a year ago and the difficulty of getting money. The receipts in November, 1873, were but $6,716,740, whereas up to Monday evening, the 23d instant, they had already amounted to $6,831,737, with a whole week of the month remaining. The gain has, indeed, been steady, if not large, through the entire fiscal year. During the first five months of 1873 the receipts were $39,418,781. Up to Monday last the receipts this year were $42,554,235, and if the receipts last week should reach the average of two millions there will have been an increase at the end of five months of more than five millions dollars. The Commissioner estimates receipts this year of only $107,000,000, which is five millions more than last year. It will be seen that the end of the present week the five millions will have been gained, and thereafter it will only be necessary to equal the receipts of last year to make good the estimate.

—Full banking characterizes all the great Atlantic cities. The New York banks now maintain an aggregate of loans to the amount of $283,319,500, against $254,529,600 in December of last year, an increase of over $28,000,000. The same banks now hold of deposits $227,352, 700, against $190,054,200 in the middle of December last year, an increase of $39,295,500. The legal tenders now held amount to $47,000,000, against $42,060,600 then, an increase of nearly 15¼ millions, and in August last this increase was nine or ten millions greater. These heavy items of increase are accompanied with a decrease in coin now, as compared with the amount held in December last year, of five millions of dollars. The circulation is now over three and a half millions less than then. Men in business may find it to their interest to note these facts when attempting to forecast the future of money and business.

—So much interest attaches to the future of gold that it is not surprising that the price on Saturday advanced to 112 from the closing figures at 112. The explanation for this course has heretofore been given in this column. The advance is evidently not artificial. It is evidently obedient to certain natural causes, which, while they may not be satisfactorily analyzed, nevertheless lead up to contingencies for which preparation has yet to be made.

—The trade in dry goods is languid and in iron and steel exceedingly dull, facts which lend very much to depress the spirit of all enterprise. Still "the good time coming" is patiently awaited, and, in the nature of things, cannot much longer be deferred. Consumption goes steadily on, and the over production of the past is being gradually used up. When the bottom is once touched new supplies must be had, and these bring with them increased labor.

—The Treasury holds $385,350,000 in bonds to secure national bank circulation and $16,500,000 to secure the public deposits of national bank circulation. Outstanding legal tenders, $356,380,000, of which $2,290,000 are gold notes. Total for month to date, $8,000,000; national bank notes received for redemption $210,000.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	112¼	112¼
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupons	112¼	112¾
5-20 1862 "	112¾	112¾
20—1864 "	113	114¼
" 1865 "	114	114½
" 1865 new. "	114¾	115
" 1867 "	115	115½
" 1868—coupons	115½	115¾
10-40's	112	112¾
Currency 6's	118½	119½
New 5 per cents.	107¾	108
10-40's—coupons	114	114½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101	101¾
Erie "	28¾	28¾
L. C. "	99	99¾
C. C. & I. C. "	95¾	96
St. Paul "	38¾	39¾
Co Pref. "	57¾	58¾
Michigan Southern "	86	86¾
Do. Central "	77¾	77¾
North Western Common "	45¾	46¼
Do. Pref "		69
Rock Island "	100¾	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsb'g. "	88¼	88¾
Pacific Mail "	40¾	41¼
Western Union Telegraph "	81	81¾
Ohio & Mississippi "	22¾	23
Union Pacific "	35¾	35¾
Toledo & Wabash "	20¾	21
Harlem "		131
Adams Express "		114
American Express "	64½	65
U. S. Express "	83	83¾
Fort Wayne "		95
Merchants Union Express	18	19¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph "	25¾	
Panama "		116
Iron Mountain "		29¾
A. & P. Pref. "		16
Terre Haute "		9¾

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	97½	
" scrip	95¾	
Reading	103¾	104¾
United Cos. of N. J.	54¾	54¾
Oil Creek	129¼	130
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61¾
Central Transportation	42	42¾
Empire		
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	74¾	

NEW YORK, November 30, 1874.

Money loaned at 3 per cent. at the opening, closing at 3½@4; prime mercantile paper, sixty days to four months, 5@7 per cent.; first-class single name sells at the same rate, while what is rated good 7@10, and miscellaneous 9@15; prime gold paper 6@7. The movement of currency from New York continues in considerable volume. Sterling opened weak and lower, closing dull and steady at 485 for sixty days and 490 for demand. The customs receipts were $267,000. Gold opened at 112¾, and closed at 112¼, the only prices of the day. The carrying rates were 1½@3 per cent. The clearings were $58,000,000. The Treasury disbursements were $157,000. Government bonds opened firm and higher, with a brisk demand. In the afternoon were dull outside of 10-40s. Railroad bonds were firm and in good demand all day. State bonds were active and steady. Stocks opened strong, with a marked improvement in some of the western roads, with an advance in Northwest Common of 1¾, per cent., St. Paul common and preferred 1¾ per cent., Wabash 2 per cent., and Pacific Mail 1 per cent. Some stocks, chiefly Northwest and Wabash, were bought in under the rule for account of J. S. Colgate, who is unable to meet his contracts. Later there was a general decline of ½@1 per cent.—the latter in Northwest. At the close, with the market active and strong, there was a reduction in the general list of ¼@¾% per cent. from the highest point. The aggregate transactions were 275,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Western Union, 30,000 Pacific Mail, 37,000 Erie, 24,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Union Pacific, 24,000 Northwest, 20,000 Rock Island, 26,000 St. Paul, 30,000 Wabash, and 11,000 Ohio & Mississippi.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120⅝; 5-20's of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 114¼; do of '65, 115¼; do new, 115½; do of '67, 120⅝; do of '68, 119¾; new 5s, 112⅜; 10-40s, 114⅜; currency 6s, 118½.

State Bonds.—Alabama, 50; Tennessee, old, 74; do new, 74; Virginia new, 58; do old, 58; North Carolina, old, 27; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph Company, 81¾; Quicksilver, 35½; Adams Express, 114; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 83½; American Express, 64½; United States Express, 83; Pacific Mail, 44½; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 28½; do, preferred, 42; Harlem, 130½; New Haven, 225; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Illinois Central, 96¾; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88¼; Northwestern common, 46½; do, preferred, 71; Rock Island, 101¼; New Jersey Central, 116½; St. Paul, 39¼; do, preferred, 62; Toledo & Wabash, 21½; do, preferred, 41; Fort Wayne, 94; Western Maryland, 16; do, preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do, preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 23; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 99; Indianapolis & Cincinnati, 19; Lake Shore, 80¾; Panama, 97½; Illinois Central, 96½; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 96⅜; Union, 97¼; Kansas Pacific, 34; Quicksilver, 14¾.

LONDON, November 30—5 P. M.—The weather throughout is foggy. The rate of discount in open market on three months' bills is 5 9-16, or 7-16 below the Bank of England rate. The directors of the Bank of England, at a meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at 10½@11 per cent. Consols, 93; 5-20's of '65, 106¼; do of '67, 109½; 10-40's, 104½; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central, 94; Erie, 28¼; Illinois Central, 96¾.

PARIS, November 30.—Rentes 61f 80c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1874.

There was a fair degree of activity in the leading markets during the past week, and while business generally does not come up to what it usually is at this season of the year, it is perhaps about all that can reasonably be expected under the existing circumstances and surroundings. There has been increased activity in grain, especially Corn and Oats, in both of which there has been a sharp advance in prices. Flour continues dull, but it begins to look as if prices had about touched bottom. The grocery trade continues quiet and dull, as anything else in that season than hogs, and in hogs, therefore, that there must be an advance in the one or a decline in the other. Some operators are appreciative in regard to the future of the market, feeling impressed with the belief that prices are unduly inflated, and that the South and West, and Europe, will be large buyers, markets are not fully sympathizing strengthens this belief. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S., C. | 13
Shoulders, Ex S., C. | 11
B'fast Bacon, Ex S., C. | 14
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old | 15
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz. | 90
Bacon Shoulders | 9¼
Short Rib Sides | 9¾
Clear Sides | 14
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl. | $22,00
Extra Sausage | 10
Lard Oil, per gal. | $1.08
PEANUTS—Choice White, | 5½@6
Choice Red, | 5@7.

POTATOES—The arrivals, in consequence of the cold weather, together with the fact that our market is well supplied, have fallen off very considerably, but the demand has fallen off also, hence there has been no appreciable change in prices, selling by the bush., and prime navies at $2,25. Now that river navigation has been resumed, increased receipts may be looked for.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in good supply and dull, but prices remain as last quoted; 3½ cents ₱ lb. for retail lots and 3 cents ₱ lb. for jobbing.

BUTTER—There has been an increased demand for the better grades within the past week, and prices for this kind of stock have ruled firmer, while stock, however, continues dull with a large supply, and little or no demand for it. Sales of prime to choice roll at 30@35, and medium to good at 26@27, and inferior to common, 16@18. There does not appear to be any demand for shipment, and this necessarily makes the large accumulation and depressed condition of the market for common stock.

CHEESE—There is little or no demand, and so little doing that it is difficult to give quotations. We quote nominally at 22@23c.

BRANCHAM'S BOUQUET, Ex. No 1 plain, $18 per M; No 1 plain, $17; No 2 do, $7@10; Ex. No 1 painted, $28,00.

BROOMS—Are very firm in sympathy with Corn, and an early advance is not improbable. Following are the current rates for "Union" Brooms: No 1 Common Hurl, $2,00; No 2 do, $2,50; No 3 do, $2,75; Hurl; $2,75; No 4 do, $3,25; No 5 do, $3,50; No 6 do, $3,75; No 3 Carpet, $4,00; No 4 do, $4,25; No 5 do, $4,50; Boys, fancy, $2,50; Parlor, $2,75; Whisk, fancy, $2; do common, $1,50; Steamboat, $4,25@4,75.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for a good article, while inferior brush appears a little neglected. The arrivals the past week although not large, were more than the week previous and of better quality. The stock now held outside of manufacturers, is held by one firm, who make it a specialty, and it is not as large by one-half as it was at this time last year. Western advices report the crop almost out of the hands of the producer, having been bought up by dealers, whom, although rather early in the week, is now in the country, both old and new crop. This being the case, with a very small stock in the hands of manufacturers throughout the country, prices without doubt, must rule higher. This, of course, will have a good effect upon the trade, and manufacture that even at the old price of Broom Corn they could hardly make both ends meet, and now the advance in the raw material should fully cover the cost of brooms. Sales of choice Hurl Corn at 10½c, cash; good green brush that will work itself into a choice Hurl Broom, at 9½; fair to good do, 9@9½; good red tipped, 7½@8½; common brush, 7@7½.

CHEESE—The market continues moderately active, and notwithstanding the general tone and spirit of the market is dull, prices are firm, and sales generally are fully sustained. As we stated in a former report, makers are all anxious to dispose of their October and November make before winter sets in, and their September Cheese with considerable tenacity, and this accounts mainly for the easing up to which reference has been made. We are prepared at this writer to note a decline in this market on owners' account or higher prices than those now current, indicating that the owners have fully left the field of sales, in a jobbing way, at 16¼@17 for prime Ohio Factory, and 17¼@18c for do Factory, and 17½@18c. Ohio Sweitzer still quoted at 17@18.

CHESTNUTS—The supply is small, as is also the demand, and sales are only in a jobbing way at about over; quotable nominally at $2@2,50 ₱ bush.

CRANBERRIES—Continue quiet and unchanged, ranging from $10@12 ₱ bbl., according to quality.

COKE—Continues dull, and no improvement need be looked for until there is a decided change for the better in the pig iron trade. Prices are nominally unchanged at 3½@3¾ ₱ ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CANNED GOODS—The market for this class of goods continues very quiet, and the demand for same has not yet opened up, and prices, in a jobbing way, —— not yet been established.

COAL OIL—Is quiet at Youghiogheny Cement, 41, 7560 ₱ bbl; Louisville, 8½@2,25; Rosedale, 8½@3,50; Portland, 8½@7,50, Plaster—French's Selection, $3,25@3,50; Akron, $2,50@2,75; Michigan, $2,50@3,25. White Lime—Sandusky, Cleveland, Sawyer's, Fremont, $1,65@1,75. White Sand, $1,50@1,75 ₱ bbl.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The resumption of navigation has improved the local demand for Rope, but inherently the market continues dull and heavy, the main ushcanad. Following are the current rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 cts ₱ lb.
⅜ "	16½
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	17
Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn	16
Hay, Stave and Leather Twine	16½

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser Laid	16
" bolt rope yarns	17½
Sand Pump Rope	16

SISAL ROPE.

½ and 5-16 inch diameter	13½
⅜ inch diameter	12½
" and upward	12
Hay, Spoke, Leather and Twine	14

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ and 5-16 inch diameter	13½
⅜ "	13
" and upward	12
Hay Twine	13
Tarred Lath Twine	12

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN.

Tarred Rope	14
" Lath Yarn	12
" Spun Yarn	13
Marline	19
Houseline	19

PACKING.

American	16@18
Russia	18
Italian	21
Tarred Lubricating	25@30
Sash and Bell Cord	20@22

DRIED FRUIT—There is rather more inquiry with some few sales, but the market is not as active as it usually is at this season of the year. Apples quotable at from 5@6c ₱ lb, according to quality; Peaches, (halves) 8@9c.

EGGS—The demand for fresh has subsided somewhat since the decline of our last report, and prices have declined to 27@28. Pickled Eggs in good supply and dull, but nominally unchanged, ranging from 20@22c, according to quality.

FLOUR—The market continues very quiet, and prices have further declined, but as already intimated, the feeling begins to be felt that the bottom has about been reached. Flour is lower now than it has been for many years, and lower, relatively than wheat, if we do not mistaken, although the latter is now in the country, both old and new crop. This being the case, with a very small stock in the hands of manufacturers throughout the country, prices without doubt, must rule higher. This, of course, will have a good effect upon the trade, and manufacture that even at the old price of Broom Corn they could hardly make both ends meet, and now the advance in the raw material should fully cover the cost of brooms. Sales of choice Hurl Corn at 10½c, cash; good green brush that will work itself into a choice Hurl Broom, at 9½; fair to good do, 9@9½; good red tipped, 7½@8½; common brush, 7@7½.

CHEESE—The market continues moderately active, and notwithstanding the general tone and spirit of the market is not as strong as it has been, prices are fully sustained. As we stated in a former report, makers are all anxious to dispose of their October and November make before winter sets in, and their September Cheese with considerable tenacity, and this accounts mainly for the easing up to which reference has been made. We are prepared at this writer to note a decline in this market on owners' account or higher prices than those now current, indicating that the owners have fully left the field of sales, in a jobbing way, at 16¼@17 for prime Ohio Factory, and 17¼@18c for do Factory, and 17½@18c. Ohio Sweitzer still quoted at 17@18.

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CANNED GOODS—The market for this class of goods continues very quiet, and the demand for same has not yet opened up, and prices, in a jobbing way, —— not yet been established.

COAL OIL—Is in good supply, and dull but unchanged; in keeping with the general tone.

ALE—Trade continues dull and unsatisfactory, and has been all this week. There is no prospect of an early improvement. We continue to quote X at $9 ₱ bbl to the country and $8 to city; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls in regular proportion.

ASHES—The market for almost everything in this line continues dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

BEANS—The market continues dull, with a liberal supply, which is accumulating, but prices remain about as quoted, ranging from $1,50@1,60 ₱ bush., and prime navies at $2,25. Now that river navigation has been resumed, increased receipts may be looked for.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in good supply and dull, but prices remain as last quoted; 3½ cents ₱ lb. for retail lots and 3 cents ₱ lb. for jobbing.

BUTTER—There has been an increased demand for the better grades within the past week, and prices for this kind of stock have ruled firmer, while stock, however, continues dull with a large supply, and little or no demand for it. Sales of prime to choice roll at 30@35, and medium to good at 26@27, and inferior to common, 16@18. There does not appear to be any demand for shipment, and this necessarily makes the large accumulation and depressed condition of the market for common stock.

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HOME NEWS.

Allegheny Fire Alarm Bell.

The Allegheny fire alarm bell was tested yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, by ringing box 27, and at ten o'clock last night by ringing box 72. It worked first rate, but in the last case the box worked so fast that the bell struck 62 instead of 72. The boxes will all be arranged so that they will work a little slower.

Attempted Burglary.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer Sprinkle, of the Allegheny police force, espied two men attempting to force open a shutter of a house on Carroll street. As soon as the parties observed the officer they ran away, and down Benton alley, where, in the darkness, they succeeded in making their escape. They dropped a chisel when they started to run, which was found by the officer.

The Market Committee.

The Market Committee of Councils, owing to the want of a quorum, did not meet last night. Superintendent Caskey, however, submitted the following report of market expenditures for November:

Diamond market	$511 47
Ninth ward market	28 50
Fifth avenue market	85 00
South Side market	180 05
	$805 02

Fight in a Saloon.

Yesterday afternoon five men who were somewhat intoxicated, entered Rosenberger's saloon on Beaver avenue, near Juniata street, Allegheny, and after some quarreling, began to abuse Mr. Rosenberger. Another man named Henry Douch interfered, and tried to protect the proprietor, and the five men then turned on him and handled him pretty roughly. After some delay, Lieut. Merriman and officer McCurry were summoned and three of the boistrous party arrested. The other two followed the officers to the lock-up, where they were also arrested and the whole party locked up. They gave their names as B. Beck, Lawrence Aufnagle, Jacob Beck, Conrad Meyer, and Wm. Gast, and said that they belonged in Stowe township.

They will have a hearing to-day.

Obituary.

It is with feelings of sadness that we chronicle the death of Mrs. Fannie Pitcairn, wife of Hugh Pitcairn, Esq., Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, who died at her residence last Saturday in the twenty-eighth year of her age of consumption. Her death was not unexpected as she had been lingering for a number of days, upon the verge of the grave, as it were, and when she closed her eyes in death, she gave evidence of full preparation to meet her God. The deceased had been a member of the M. E. church, for a number of years, and her Christian life and worthy example is without a blot. She had endeared herself to a large circle of friends, who had learned to esteem her for her many virtues, and who will deeply regret her demise.

Mrs. Pitcairn died the death of a Christian. Realizing full well that her stay on earth was short she was resigned to her fate and with great patience and forbearance awaited the final summons that was to bear her from earth away. Her husband will no doubt have the sympathies of a large circle of friends.

"I Salute Thee Greeting."

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA CONDUIT CO., PITTSBURGH, November 28, 1874.

The Columbia Conduit Company take this method of returning their thanks to the tank-builders, the oil men, and the iron manufacturers, and the thousands of mechanics of Pittsburgh, who voluntarily offered their aid and were ready to go on the ground and *maintain* the pipe in position when they heard that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were mustering their employes to take it up by force, and were only dissuaded from going to the scene of conflict by the superhuman efforts of the officers of the Conduit Company, and after a temporary injunction until Tuesday morning had been granted by the Court.

It is gratifying to state that the pipe-line is in successful operation from Millerstown to Montrose, pumping four thousand barrels of oil per day—thus relieving our overtaxed tankage capacity in the oil regions.

No doubt the Courts will sustain our position, and we will thereby be able to relieve the depressed oil business of Pittsburgh, and give employment to thousands of mechanics and laboring men now out of work in all branches of trade.

JOHN H. MCELROY,
President C. C. Co.

AN UGLY WOUND.

An Italian Slips and Stabs Himself.

About eleven o'clock last night as an Italian named Anatoni, was coming out of his residence on Virgin alley, between Cherry alley and Smithfield street, he slipped on the ice and a large stilletto that was hanging at his left side was thrust into his body and inflicted a very ugly wound. The weapon entered just under the ribs, and penetrated about two inches. Dr. W. H. McElvy was summoned and dressed the hurt, but did not probe it from fear of exciting inflammation.

THE FIRE THIS MORNING.

A Brief Conflagration on Fifth Avenue.

Shortly before two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Jacob Scott's saloon and ten-pin alley, at No. 91 Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets. A wood partition caught from a stove in which a big fire was left burning. Mr. Scott had only left the establishment about twenty minutes before the fire was discovered. A man who sleeps in an adjoining store was awakened by the smell of smoke, and without waiting to dress himself dashed into the street with nothing on but his nether garments, and shouting to the fullest extent of his voice he soon brought the police. An alarm was turned in from box 24, and the Department was promptly on time, extinguishing the flames before a great deal of damage had been done.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

A Servant Girl Institutes Suit Against a Boarder.

Margaret Maley, a serving girl in a boarding house on an unfrequented street near Thirty-third street, yesterday lodged a complaint before Acting Mayor McMasters charging Thomas Thomas with having outraged her person. The accused boards at the house where the plaintiff is serving. She alleges that yesterday morning, after all the boarders had ate their breakfast and left, Thomas came to her and made insulting propositions. She indignantly refused to listen to him, when, she asserts, he caught her and, throwing her down, covered her mouth with his arm so as to prevent her from making an outcry, and accomplished his purpose. The Acting Mayor made out a warrant, and placing it in the hands of Detectives Long and Cupples, they went to Lawrenceville and arrested Thomas. He gave $1,000 bail for a hearing this afternoon at three o'clock.

"FAST DAY."

A Call from the Ministers of all Denominations.

The Ministers of the various denominations in the two cities have united in a call for the observance of Wednesday, December 2nd, as a day of fasting and prayer, for a blessing on these two cities. There will be an all day prayer meeting held in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, at which the following programme will be observed:

Nine to ten A. M.—The call for Fasting and Prayer. Sinners Perishing—Christians Lukewarm. Opened by Rev. E. K. Squiers, D. D.

Ten to eleven A.M.—Humbled before God for Sin. Conformity to World—Neglect of Souls. Opened by Rev. J. J. Murray D. D.

Eleven to twelve A. M.—Conditions of Spiritual Blessing. True Repentance—Holy Obedience. Opened by Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D.

Twelve to one—Supplication for Individuals. Special Requests may be Presented. Opened by Rev. A. W. Bell, D. D.

One to three P. M.—The Coming of the Holy Ghost. Dependence on God—Blessed Results. Opened by Rev. Reese F. Alsop.

Two to three P. M.—Prayer for the Spirit. Agreement—Importunity—Faith. Opened by Rev. W. A. Davidson, D. D.

Three to four P. M.—Consecration and Co-operation. New Self-Dedication—United Labors. Opened by Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Last Week's Death Record in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports fifty-nine deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday last, as follows:

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Alcoholism 1; railroad 1; atelectasis 1; congestion of brain 1; bronchitis 1; capilliary 3; cancer 1; consumption 9; convulsions 1; chicken pox 1; diphtheritis 3; debility 3; morbid dentition 1; diarrhea 1; erysipelas 2; typhoid fever 3; scarlet fever 5; heart disease not specified 2; hemorrhage of bowels 1; homicide 1; meningitis 1; nephritis 1; premature birth 4; purpura hemorrhagica 1; pneumonitis 5; pericarditis 1; peritonitis 1; puerperal convulsions 1; congenital syphilis 1; whooping cough 1. Total 59.

COLOR.—White 54; colored 5.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Married 10; Single 45; widows 1; widowers 2; not stated 1. Total 59.

AGE.—Under one year, 13; from 1 to 2, 7; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 6; from 15 to 20, 6; from 20 to 30, 8; from 30 to 40, 2; from 40 to 50, 4; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 8. Total 59.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports the following deaths: White, 28, colored, 2; total 30. Males, 15; females, 15. Eight died of typhoid fever, five of scarlet fever, one of puerperal fever, six from consumption, two from unknown causes, one from uremia, one from cigaocis cardicia, one from old age, one from erestritus and one from general debility. Four were under the three years of age, four under nine, and the rest ranging from ten to eighty-six, the greatest mortality being between those whose ages were from twenty to sixty.

Manhattan.

The only *spring* bed worthy of the name. For sick and bed-ridden people it is simply incomparable.

THOMPSON & CO.,
84 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The Salary Question—The Friends of the Police and Firemen Rally—The Pay in the Engineers' Department Reduced—Proposition to Re-organize the Police Force—The Water Works Department—The Ordinance for a Reduction of Salaries on First Reading.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, when the following members answered to the roll call:

Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Anderson, Braun, Breed, Bates, Bissell, Burgwin, Benj. Darlington, Dorrington, Doyle, Foster, Haines, House, Kernan, Keebler, Lloyd, Littell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, A. G. McCandless, J. Guy McCandless, McClurg, McCune, McMahon, Negley, Rafferty, Rayburn, Scheck, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Smith, Watson, Zern and President Gross.

Absent—Messrs. Darlington, Dorrington, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Herron, Holliday, House, Hunter, Kernan, Keebler, Kestner, Knapp, Macfarlane, Mitchell, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, A. G., McCandless, J. Guy, McClurg, McCune, McMasters, McMahon, Negley, O'Neil, Rafferty, Rayburn, Scheck, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Smith, Watson, Zern and President Gross.

Mr. BRAUN by permission offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five to draft an ordinance for the reorganization of the police force, to report at next meeting.

The resolution was passed finally.

Mr. SHIPTON by permission presented the report of the Gas Committee, recommending the erection of about one hundred gas lamps in different sections of the city. Laid over temporarily. Subsequently it was called up and the resolutions passed.

Mr. MCCUNE, petition for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Mr. RAFFERTY, a petition for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Also, a resolution directing the City Attorney to defend the bond of the city in the matter of the improvement of Grandview avenue. Objected to and laid over.

Mr. AHL, petition for correction of assessment on property in Tenth ward.

Mr. WATSON, petition for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Mr. MCMAHON offered a joint resolution instructing the Mayor to issue a proclamation for a city election in February, as it was thought by some that the late election was premature. Rules not suspended.

Mr. FOX, petition for refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. KERNAN, petition for reduction of tax on Church property, in Thirty-fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, petition for refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. ANDERSON, resolution for refunding of overpaid taxes. The claims had been properly investigated by the Committee on Appeals, and were endorsed as just

The rules were not suspended and the resolution was laid over.

POLICE PAY.

Mr. MCCUNE, from the Finance Committee, called up ordinance No. 806, fixing the pay of the police force.

The ordinance came up on its third reading.

Mr. MCCUNE said this ordinance had not received that attention from Council that its importance deserved. The taxpayers were loudly grumbling about high taxes, and were demanding retrenchment. This ordinance, with many others accompanying it, made a reduction of the annual expenses by at least $60,000. These were the chief places where retrenchment could be made. Public improvements for interest on water bonds and street bonds that could not be reduced. There were salaries fixed by the Legislature that could not be reduced by the Council. These ordinances therefore cut down in every department where Councils had authority. They were trying to do their duty. They wanted to reduce the pay of the police to $2 and that was at present the highest market price for labor, and if this was not agreed to he apprehended that the taxpayers would rise in their might and reduce the salaries even lower than that figure. Councilmen should not allow their sympathies to interfere with their discharge of duty. It was their duty to get the men needed by the city, at just what these men would be paid by a private contractor. If they didn't do that they as Councilmen, as servants of the people they deserved to be sent home.

Mr. ZERN wanted to know if the committee in their work had thought of securing legislation to reduce the salaries of those officers, whose pay was fixed by the Legislature.

Mr. MCCUNE replied that the committee contemplated such action.

Mr. BURGWIN wanted to know if they had thought of the propriety of dispensing with the equalization ordinance, which cost about $20,000 a year, and was worth nothing.

Mr. MCCUNE said that was an outside question, but it was before a committee to whom it had been referred some time ago.

Mr. LITTELL said a sub-committee of the Committee on Ordinances had that matter in charge and would soon report.

Mr. DANNELLS objected to the reduction and thought it came in bad grace, from those who let in their days were so free to raise the salaries, beyond what was a just limit.

Mr. O'NEILL was opposed to such a reduction. He thought it would be well enough to strike the difference, and make it pay $2.50 for all patrolmen.

Mr. ANDERSON offered as an amendment that the salary of the Chief of Police be fixed at $1,300; Captains and Lieutenants $2.50 each per day; patrolman $2.25 each; lamplighters $1.75.

Mr. HUNTER added another admendment to strick out 1874 and make the new schedule go into effect, Febuary, 1875. Mr. Anderson accepted this addition.

A vote was then taken on the amendment was voted down.

The original ordidance then came up. A vote was taken with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Bissell, Burgwin, Benj. Darlington, Dorrington, Doyle, Foster, Haines, House, Kernan, Keebler, Lloyd, Littell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, A. G. McCandless, J. Guy McCandless, McClurg, McCune, McMahon, Negley, Rafferty, Scheck, Scully, Shipton, Zern and Gross—31.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Braun, Breed, Bates, Clark, Dannells, Eitemiller, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Kestner, Knapp, Macfarlane, Mitchell, Moore, Masters, O'Neil, Rayburn, Spahr, Watson and Smith—26.

So the ordinance failed for a want of legal majority.

CITY ENGINEER CORPS.

Mr. MCCUNE then called up ordinance No. 809 fixing a new schedule of salaries in the City Engineer's office.

Mr. ANDERSON offered an amendment making the pay of the Assistant Engineers $165 per month instead of $150 per month.

The amendment was voted down.

Mr. WATSON moved to fix the salaries of the Rodmen at $75 per month instead of $60. Lost.

Mr. BRAUN moved to strike out line 16 "the Assistant Register."

This amendment was at first adopted, but the vote was reconsidered and the amendment was voted down.

A vote was then taken on the ordinance as reported by the Finance Committee, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Bissell, Bates, Burgwin, Clark, B. Darlington, Dannells, Dorrington, Doyle, Eitemiller, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Herron, Holliday, House, Hunter, Kernan, Keebler, Kestner, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, A. G. McCandless, J. Guy McCandless, McClurg, McCune, McMasters, McMahon, Negley, O'Neill, Rafferty, Scheck, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Watson, Zern, Smith, and President Gross—50.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Braun, Breed, Elder, Mitchell, McClurg, Rayburn—7.

So the ordinance was passed.

THE FIREMEN.

Mr. MCCUNE called up ordinance No. 807 fixing the pay of the members of the Fire Department.

The Chair presented a remonstrance from the Fire Commission against any reduction in the pay of the firemen.

A vote was then taken with the following result:

Ayes.—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Burgwin, Benj. Darlington, Dorrington, Doyle, Keebler, Lloyd, Littell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, A. G. McCandless, J. Guy McCandless, McClurg, McCune, McMahon, Rafferty, Scheck, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Watson, Zern, Smith, Gross—31.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Bates, Clark, Dannells, Eitemiller, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Harrison, Herron, Holliday, House, Hunter, Kernan, Kestner, Knapp, Macfarlane, Mitchell, Musgrave, McClurg, McMasters, Negley, O'Neil, Rayburn, Spahr, Watson, and Smith—34.

So the ordinance was lost for want of a constitutional majority.

Mr. MCCUNE offered a resolution for warrant in favor of the city Treasurer for $2,000 for payment of city's assessment for construction of sewers and improvement of streets. Passed by the following vote:

Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Anderson, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Burgwin, Clark, Benj. Darlington, Dorrington, Doyle, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Herron, Holliday, House, Hunter, Kernan, Keebler, Kestner, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, A. G. McCandless, J. Guy McCandless, McClurg, McCune, McMasters, McMahon, Negley, O'Neil, Rafferty, Rayburn, Scheck, Scully, Shipton, Watson, Zern, Smith, President Gross—50.

Also, resolution for warrant in favor of Brooks, Ballantine & Co., for repayment of $75 overpaid on a switch license. The switch was subsequently found to be on their own property. Passed finally.

ELECTING CITY OFFICERS.

Mr. MCCUNE called up the ordinance offered at a previous meeting by Mr. Aiken, and referred to the Finance Committee, providing for the election of all city officers by the people, except the City Clerks, and changing the terms of office from one to three years. The ordinance also divides the city into three street districts, the people to elect the Commissioners.

Mr. A. G. MCCANDLESS moved the sus-

pension of the rules for the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. BRAUN thought they ought to be a little careful about passing such an ordinance hastily.

Mr. SHIPTON moved the reading of the ordinance by its title the second time, and that it then be published in the official papers, and be made the special order of the day for the next meeting. Agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS offered a supplementary ordinance, authorizing a bridge over Main street, near Saw Mill Run. Referred back to the Street Committee.

RESIGNED.

Mr. FROELICH presented the resignation of Mr. Peter Zern as a member of the Select Council, he having been elected a member of the Legislature. Passed.

Mr. MCCUNE, from the Committee on City Property, reported accountdances of $720 for October. Received and filed.

Mr. KERNAN, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, called up the ordinance granting the Board of Trustees of St. Malachi's Church privilege to erect a frame building on Carson street. The ordinance was passed.

Also, an ordinance authorizing Herman Beyer right to erect a wooden building. Passed finally.

Mr. MCCUNE offered a resolution that at the next meeting the regular order be suspended and unfinished business for C. C. be taken up immediately after the reading of the minutes. Passed.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Ahl, Bindley, Brown, Carle, Connelly, Cunningham, Duff, Dilworth, Flinn, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Hogle, Ilmsen, Kerr, Kurtz, Laughran, Milligan, Mears, Meyran, Perchment, Reilly, H. M. Rolfe, Rowswell, H. D. Rolfe, Robinson, Scott, Semple, Siebert, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Thompson, Turney, Weisser, W. B. Negley, President.

The minutes of the previous meetings of November 9th and 12th were read and approved.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The regular order of business being taken up the following petitions, resolutions, &c., were presented.

Mr. MILLIGAN, petition for reduction of assessment for the grading of Sylvan avenue. Referred.

Mr. FULTON, petition for the assessment of the damages caused by the grading of Forbes street, in the Fourteenth ward, as ed. Referred.

Mr. REILLY, petition for the erection of a gas lamp on Fifth avenue. Referred.

Mr. DUFF, a resolution for a special committee to investigate over charges for lamps and lamp posts. The resolution recites that the city of Pittsburgh is paying one hundred per cent. more for lamps and lamp posts than any other city, and it provides that the duty of the special committee shall be to ascertain how much is being paid at other places for lamps and posts. The resolution was passed and the chair appointed Messrs. Duff, Glass and Kurtz on behalf of Common Council.

Mr. GLASS, petition for the opening of Wyandotte street. Referred.

Also, petition of Jno. Parkinson for refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. FOX, petition of C. A. Draco for damages caused by the removal of a building from the line of Charlotte street. Referred.

Mr. SHALTENBRAND, petition for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Main street, in the Sixteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. SCOTT, petition for the assessment of damages for the grading of Bates alley. Referred.

Mr. AULL, ordinance vacating a portion of Lake street, in the Twenty-first ward. Referred.

Mr. THOMAS presented the resignation of Dr. E. A. Wood, member of this branch from the Twenty-sixth ward. Accepted.

Mr. ROBINSON, petition for the opening and grading of Main street, from Carson street to the Ohio river. Referred.

Mr. MORRISON, petitions for gas lamps on Brushton and East End avenues. Referred.

The petition of James Harris for refunding of taxes was returned from the Finance Committee, no action having been taken because it contained no signature.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. FULTON, from the Street Committee presented the following business:

Ordinance authorizing the assessment of damages and benefits caused by the grading of Forty-second street, between Penn avenue and Butler street. Passed.

Ordinance authorizing the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Main street, between Penn avenue and Liberty avenue. Passed.

Ordinance instructing the Boar of Viewers to ascertain the damage done by the grading of Butler street, from Forty-ninth street, to a bridge near McMahon's refinery, and to assess the damages upon the property benefitted thereby. Passed.

Report of Viewers on Fairmont street from Penn avenue to Morningside avenue. Approved.

Viewers report on the opening of Lincoln avenue from Chesnut street to Boyd street. Approved.

Viewers report on sewer on Second avenue from Market street to Redoubt alley. Approved.

Viewers report on sewer on Redoubt alley between Second avenue and Fourth avenue. Approved.

Mr. GLASS called up the report of the viewers for the opening of Fifth avenue from Jamonville street to Penn avenue. Approved.

Mr. AULL presented the report of the Survey Committee which was received and filed and the following ordinance accompanying it was disposed of:

Ordinance establishing the grade of the west curb of Craig street. Referred back to the committee.

The report of the Police Committee for October, presented by Mr. Duff, was received and filed. He also submitted the following:

Ordinance fixing the salary of the City Physician at $300 per annum. Referred back to the committee.

Mr. THOMSON presented the report of the Monongahela Wharf Committee for September and October. Received and filed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Unfinished business was taken up as follows:

Ordinance locating Murray avenue. Passed.

Ordinance locating a street from Liberty avenue to Laurel avenue. Passed.

Mr. DUFF offered an amendment that when the street is to be opened and improved it shall be done by constructing a bridge on it. The President declared the amendment out of order, as not being pertinent to the ordinance.

The ordinance was then passed.

Ordinance establishing the grade of a street from Liberty avenue to Laurel avenue. Passed.

Ordinance to vacate fourteen hundred feet of the side walk on the north side of Second avenue, Twenty-third ward, and abandon it to the property owners. Passed.

Ordinance for the location of Alexander street, Thirty-sixth ward, from Water street to Bridge street. Passed.

Ordinance locating Douglass avenue from Forbes street to Second avenue extension. Passed.

Ordinance locating Park street. Passed.

The petition of James Harris, above referred to, a signature having in the meantime been attached to it, was again referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. FULTON, resolution for warrant in favor of C. L. Sargeant, for sala y due him as page of Common Council. Passed.

The following Select Council business was concurred in, except as otherwise noted:

Resolution relative to reorganization of the police force. Messrs. H. M. Rolfe, Fox and Milligan were appointed on behalf of Common Council.

WATER WORKS REDUCTION.

Ordinance fixing the compensation of the water works employes.

Mr. GLASS moved to suspend the rules to put it on third reading and final passage. Lost by a vote of 20 for to 24 against, requiring three-fourths to susphend. The ordinance was then placed on first reading.

Resolution relative to heads of departments, their employes, and the reduction of their salaries. Referred to Water Extension Committee. Communication from Board of Viewers returning to Councils certain petitions for assessment of damages caused by grading. Report of Road Committee. Ordinance for the assessment of damages and benefits caused by the grading of Bedford avenue. Report of Market Committee. Report of Finance Committee. Resolution for certain abatements of business tax. Resolution for warrant for $23.22, overpaid business tax, by Hazlewood Building and Loan Association. Communication from Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell, relative to the suspension of work on the Thirty-third street bridge. Viewers' reports on the opening of Norton avenue, Hall street, Craig street, Dilworth street and Short street.

Mr. P. FLINN was appointed to fill the vacancies in all committees made by the resignation of Mr. Wood.

The Chairman presented a report defining the difference between an ordinance and a resolution. Passed on file.

Resolution requiring the clerks of Councils to be accessible during the sessions of Councils. In S. C. passed. Concurred in.

Resolution disqualifying interested parties from acting as members of the Water Committee. On motion of Mr. Milligan it was laid over.

Adjourned.

Special Notice.

In addition to our business of manufacturing Superior Crackers, we are now putting up in 6 lb sacks a very superior article of Self Raising Flour and Buckwheat. The object of self raising flour is to save the housekeeper the trouble and expense and often uncertainty of using soda, acid or baking powder. With self-raising flour or buckwheat you do not require any yeast, soda, salt, acid or baking powder to produce Biscuit, Cake of any kind, Dough-nuts, Puddings, Pastry or Griddle Cakes. The self-raising is fully mixed with the flour by machinery, so that every particle of flour has its particle of self-raising. You can use your own receipts for those printed on every sack of the flour. With buckwheat, all that is required to produce the lightest of cakes, is to take our self-raising buckwheat flour and make it a batter with water and bake at once on a hot griddle. With our Flour and Buckwheat, your Biscuit, &c., will always be the same. This flour, as well as our Superior Crackers and small Cakes, will be found at all the grocers; also at the factory, 91 and 93 Liberty street. We have on hand and for sale the largest stock of Buckwheat Flour in the city, which we will sell in bags as it comes from the mill. S. S. MARVIN & CO.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

BREVITIES.

----During the last month Coroner McCallen held nineteen inquests.

----The City Hall Auditors were not visible as a body of investigators yesterday.

----The Democratic Legislative delegation from this county will have headquarters at the Kirkwood House in Harrisburg.

----The hearing in the case of Rafferty, charged with felonious assault upon Hodge, was postponed until next Monday by Alderman Butler.

----Jack Frost made work for Superintendent Atkinson yesterday by bursting a water main at the corner of Third avenue and Smithfield street.

----The young wiseacre, Elias Wise, who escaped from the House of Refuge on Sunday and was recaptured by the police, was sent back to his old quarters yesterday.

----The Second avenue pavement, from Everson & Co.'s mill to Glenwood, has been completed—four miles in length—and the street is now one of the finest drives in the city.

----A young girl who had been attending a fair in progress at Ewalt Hall, Lawrenceville, was yesterday taken up at the request of her parents, and sent to the House of Refuge.

----A military drill took place at East Liberty last night, by Company F of the Duquesne Greys, for a medal presented by Captain Aull for the best exhibition in the manual of arms.

----Powers Run promises to be an interesting locality to-day. The Columbia men say let the pipe alone or fight, while the railroad men are likewise afflicted with a belligerent spirit.

----Yesterday Messrs. Waring Bros., the great oil shippers, sent off 2,000 barrels of the illuminator to Baltimore by the Connellsville route. They propose to keep it up at that rate daily.

----Twenty-nine persons joined the Union M. E. church, Allegheny city, on last Sunday; making one hundred and fifty-one in the last five weeks. Services in the church every evening this week.

----Philip Cullen, the alleged forger from Chicago who was arrested at the Union Depot Hotel a few days ago, was taken to that city yesterday by Officer Gray, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency.

----The members of the Allegheny County Bar will hold a meeting to-day to take suitable action in reference to the death of ex-Chief Justice Read. Judge Read died at his home in Philadelphia on Sunday.

----A young man named John Gourley made information before Mayor Fleming, last evening, charging Thomas Sproul with stealing his pocket book, containing two dollars, from him. A warrant was issued.

----At a hearing before Mayor Fleming yesterday in the case of McBratney and Powell, charged with highway robbery, the former was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, and the latter was held in bonds of $500.

----Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, will deliver a missionary address in Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, this evening at 7½ o'clock. All interested in the work of western missions are cordially invited to be present.

----Mr. Ed. Haynes, who resides on Forty-third street, Lawrenceville, was caught by a belt in a saw mill at Etna borough, on Saturday, which resulted in a fractured knee, and serious internal injuries which may prove fatal.

----A meeting will be held at the rooms of Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Reformed Episcopal Church here. The meeting will be informal in character, and bind no one.

----Yesterday morning the little daughter of a man who had been committed to jail for sixty days for alleged liquor selling, died, and the prisoner, in company with an officer, was allowed to go to his residence to see the remains of his lifeless child.

----The Board of Underwriters of this city, recognizing the efficient services of the fire department, held a meeting on Saturday night, at which they agreed to pay for the music furnished by the band at the Thanksgiving parade, amounting to fifty dollars.

----The Baltimoreans engaged in the refining of crude petroleum now want a pipe line established from the oil regions to some point on the Connellsville road, in order that they may get the crude article cheaper, and thus be enabled to compete with Pittsburgh and Cleveland refineries in prices for the refined article.

----Five boys named John Dailey, Thos. Lyons, Bernard Rafferty, Michael Carr, and George Goth were discovered by the police on Saturday night in company with three young girls, in an old dilapidated tenement near Fourth street, and locked up. The lads were taken into custody and had a hearing yesterday afternoon, when their cases were disposed of.

----The new schedule of the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad makes a slight change of time in the running of some of the trains. The changes made are in the departure of the McKeesport accommodation, which will leave at 4:20 P. M., instead of 4:25, and the arrival of the through mail, which will reach the city at 8:50 instead of 9:20 A. M.

----A couple of the dear little children in a Sunday School at the Fort Pitt foundry, on Smithfield street, Lawrenceville, had a dispute in a pugilistic way, and when the teacher endeavored in a persuasive style to act as peacemaker, they turned their attention to the teacher, and dressed him down, after which they disappeared, That's the kind of boys they are.

----The Catholic Diocesan Temperance Society has been organized with the following officers: President, Rt. Rev. M. Domenec; First Vice-President, Patrick Moley, St. James Society, Temperanceville; Second President, John Hickey; St. James, Petrolia; Secretary, Stewart Goshorn; St. Mary's, Parker; Treasurer, Wm. Carroll, Immaculate Conception, Fern station.

----The new female department of the workhouse, which has been completed for several weeks, was made use of yesterday for the first time by the removal to it of all the female prisoners in the institution. Eighty-one males had been crowded and sleeping in the "dead house," and thirty-one who were accommodated in the barber-shop, were also removed to the new department.

----Mrs. De Costella started from this city yesterday morning for the Pacific slope, but she was sloping without settling Sunday bills that she had "run up" here by alleging that she was the possessor of valuable real estate. Under the circumstances it was natural that some of her creditors should take an interest in her travels. She was stopped at Rochester and brought back to the city.

----Bishop Foster will dedicate the new M. E. Church at Midway, on the Pan Handle road, to-day. The church cost about $5,000, and is a neat frame structure. Those who wish to attend the dedication from this city can leave on the Pacific Express, starting from the Union Depot at 8.03 A. M., as arrangements have been made for it to stop at Midway. The Fast Line returning in the evening will also stop to convey those returning to the city.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. Schuyler Colfax was at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday

***Judge Ramsey, of Minnesota, passed through the city on his way westward yesterday.

***Senator Matt. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, passed through the city yesterday on his way East.

****"Mother" Vanhorn, of Pittsburgh, addressed the friends of temperance in Lyceum Hall last Sabbath afternoon.—*Allegheny Monitor.*

***Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, is in town. The Bishop is one of the most learned and honored men in the Protestant Episcopal denomination of this country.

***Father Garland, pastor of St. Patrick's church, Pittsburgh, is lying at the point of death, his physicians having given up all hopes of his recovery. Father Garland is quite advanced in years, and has been a faithful and zealous laborer in the church of his choice.

***Jas. M'C. Creighton, Superintendent of the West Penn Railroad, John Reilly, Master of Transportation, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and member of Congress elect. M. Alexander, Theodore H. Wighten, and Robert, A. Clarke, of Altoona, are in the city, sojourning at the Union Depot Hotel.

***Dr. Marvin, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, in Allegheny College, Meadville, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present Collegiate term. This is done in consequence of having accepted the Presidency of the State University of Kansas, located at Lawrence.

***Capt. Andrew Miller has been promoted from the Vice-Presidency to the Presidency of the Odd Fellows Savings Bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Henry Lambert. The choice was a most excellent one, as Capt. Miller is widely known throughout the country, and wherever known is held in the highest esteem.

LIBRARY LECTURES.

James Steele MacKaye.

Our citizens will have the privilege of hearing this evening the *great MacKaye*, the pupil of the famous Delsarte. Mr. MacKaye comes here with something entirely new. His subject is one that no public lecturer has ever trenched upon in this country. "Some Living is perhaps so well fitted by nature and training to discuss the theory of "Dramatic Expression," as he is, having studied for several years in France under Delsarte, the author of the *New Science* which will be treated to-night. Mr. M. W. will also gives us a short history of this eminent Frenchman and his singular theories, which will no doubt be exceedingly interesting. The New York *Herald* thus speaks of Mr. MacKaye:

From the New York Herald, *May 9.)*

If there is anything which this pupil of Delsarte's cannot do with his face, arms, body, or legs, it would be entertaining to see him attempt it. To these unacquainted with the possibilities of Delsarte's system of instruction, this change from a modest though perfectly self-possessed and handsome man, to the drunkest of drunkards, the most idiotic of idiots, and the most stupid of fools, must border on the marvelous.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Toms bridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&S

We Claim

For the Manhattan Spring Bed a greater elasticity, better material in manufacture, greater simplicity and convenience, and a more delightful place of rest than any other bed. THOMPSON & CO,
84 Wood street.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Nicholas Overfield, bankrupt, Bradford county. The special reports and the general report of Register Overton on the petitions of D. S. Stack et al., executors of Henry Stark, deceased, First National Bank of Pittston, Pa., et al., for ascertainment and liquidation of their alleged liens filed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

James L. Dunn, bankrupt, Titusville, presented a petition for final discharge. Referred to Register Rogers.

In the matter of Harrison A. Bailey, bankrupt, the report of the assignee of the sale of real estate, was approved.

In the case of Reese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, the petition of A. W. Barry, Esq., for compensation for professional services, was referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

In this Court to-day, the case of the Blees Sewing Machine Company vs. the Enterprise Trading Company, was taken up. After the jury had been empannelled the plaintiff was allowed to amend their declaration, and the defendants amended their plea. The defendants then claimed surprise and the case was continued.

The next case taken up was that of Wm. J. Radcliffe, assignee in bankruptcy of K. Bell & Sons vs. David Hostetter. This was an action in trover to recover a lot of goods. On trial.

In the equity proceeding instituted by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. T. Chalkly Taylor, writ of attachment was granted, directed to the Marshal of the Eastern district to arrest the said Taylor and bring him before the Court to answer a charge of contempt, in violating an injunction restraining him from infringing upon letters patent of George Thompson for putting up concentrated lye.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Mary Garvey vs. D. W. Lloyd. Action for personal injuries received by falling into an excavation on the defendant's property on Miller street, where he was building houses. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Dillinger & Stevenson vs. John C. Rothe. Action on a book account. Verdict for defendant for $189.54.

Martin Ebel vs. Henry Schmidt. An action to recover damages for alleged debauchery. On trial before Judge Ewing.

John Beveridge vs. Hilands & King. Verdict for the plaintiff for $333.13. This was an action for work and labor done in the coal digging. Tried before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Reed & Gilchrist for use vs. S. Clark & Son. Verdict for plaintiff for $339.65. Tried before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Trial List for To-day.

Schott vs. King.
Morgan & Co. vs. Williams.
Stahl vs. Maple & Carthberson.
Smith vs. Lindsay.
Welsh vs. Kengel.